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(54) Title: GENE EXPRESSION PROFILES IN NORMAL AND CANCER CELLS (57) Abstract <p>As a step towards understanding the complex differences between normal and cancer cells, gene expression patterns were examined in gastrointestinal tumors. More than 300,000 transcripts derived from at least 45,000 different genes were analyzed. Although extensive similarity was noted between the expression profiles, more than 500 transcripts that were expressed at significantly different levels in normal and neoplastic cells were identified. These data provide insights into the extent of expression differences underlying malignancy and reveal genes that are useful as diagnostic or prognostic markers.</p>		

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Gene Expression Profiles in Normal and Cancer Cells

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TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention is related to the diagnosis of cancer, and tools for carrying out such diagnosis.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Much of cancer research over the past 50 years has been devoted to the analyses of genes that are expressed differently in tumor cells compared to their normal counterparts. Although hundreds of studies have pointed out differences in the expression of one or a few genes, no comprehensive study of gene expression in the cancer cell has been reported. It is therefore not known how many genes are expressed differentially in tumor versus normal cells, whether the bulk of these differences are cell autonomous rather than being dependent on the tumor microenvironment, and whether most differences are cell-type specific or tumor specific. Thus there is a need in the art for information on the molecular changes that occur in cells during cancer development and progression.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one embodiment of the invention, a method is provided for diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises the steps of:

5 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

10 identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

 According to another embodiment of the invention, another method is provided for diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises the steps of:

15 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

20 identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 In another embodiment of the invention an isolated and purified human nucleic acid molecule is provided. The molecule comprises a SAGE tag selected from SEQ ID NO:1-732.

30 In yet another aspect of the invention an isolated nucleotide probe is provided. The probe comprises at least 12 nucleotides of a human nucleic acid molecule, wherein the human nucleic acid molecule comprises a SAGE tag selected from SEQ ID NO: 1-732.

According to another aspect of the invention a method is provided for diagnosing pancreatic cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises the steps of:

5 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

10 identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

According to still another embodiment of the invention a method of diagnosing cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

15 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human tissue, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

20 identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 According to another embodiment of the invention a method is provided to aid in the determination of a prognosis for a colon cancer patient. The method comprises the steps of:

30 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic colonic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

According to another aspect of the invention a method to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first tissue sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

In yet another embodiment of the invention a method is provided for diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of expression of the protein is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

In another aspect of the invention a method of diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript

identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when expression of the protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

5 According to another embodiment of the invention a method is provided to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer. The method comprises the steps of:

10 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic pancreatic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

determining a poorer prognosis if transcription is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

15 In yet another aspect of the invention a method to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

20 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human tissue of the same tissue type, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

determining a poorer prognosis if transcription is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 According to still another aspect of the invention, a method is provided for diagnosing pancreatic cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises the steps of:

30 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein encoded by a transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said protein is

encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when expression of the protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

5 According to yet another aspect of the invention a method is provided for diagnosing cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises the steps of:

10 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human tissue, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when expression of the protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

15 In still another embodiment of the invention a method is provided to aid in the determination of a prognosis of a colon cancer patient. The method comprises the steps of:

20 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic colonic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 In still another embodiment of the invention a method is provided to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer. The method comprises the steps of:

30 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first tissue sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and

wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

5 In still another aspect of the invention a method is provided to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer. The method comprises the steps of:

10 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic pancreatic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

15 According to even a further aspect of the invention a method is provided to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient. The method comprises the steps of:

20 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human tissue of the same tissue type, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 In still another embodiment of the invention a method of treating a cancer cell is provided. The method comprises the step of:

30 administering to a cancer cell an antibody which specifically binds to a protein encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Tables 2, 4, and 5, wherein the antibody is linked to a cytotoxic agent.

In another aspect of the invention an antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent is provided. The antibody specifically binds to a protein encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Tables 2, 4, and 5.

5 According to another aspect of the invention, a method of detecting colon cancer in a patient is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one protein or transcript in a first body sample to a second body sample, wherein the first sample is a body sample of the patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2, wherein the first and second body sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

10 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

15 In another aspect of the invention a method of detecting pancreatic cancer in a patient is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one protein or transcript encoded by a transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of the patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

20 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 Also provided by the present invention is a method of detecting cancer in a patient. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one protein or transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a

transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5, wherein the first and second body sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

5 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

Additionally provided by the present invention is a method to aid in the determination of a prognosis for a colon cancer patient. The method comprises the steps of:

10 comparing the level of at least one protein or transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colon cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3, wherein the first and second body sample
15 is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

20 Provided by another embodiment of the invention is a method to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one protein or transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the protein is
25 encoded by a transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

According to still another aspect of the invention, a method to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer is provided. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one protein or transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4, wherein said first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

Also provided by the present invention is a method to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient. The method comprises the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein or transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript and the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein or transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

The present invention further includes antisense oligonucleotides complementary in whole or in part to SEQ ID NOS:1-732.

This invention also provides a method for screening for candidate agents that modulate the expression of a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of the polynucleotides in SEQ ID NOS.1-732 or their respective complements, by contacting a test agent with a pancreatic or colon cell and monitoring expression of the polynucleotide, wherein the test agent which modifies the expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate agent.

The present invention provides the art with new methods and reagents for diagnosing and prognosing cancers. In addition, some of the newly disclosed genes may play an important role in the development of cancers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1. Comparison of expression patterns in colorectal cancers and normal colon epithelium. **(FIG. 1A)** A semi-logarithmic plot reveals 51 tags that were decreased more than 10 fold in primary CR cancer cells whereas 32 tags were increased more than 10 fold. 62,168 and 60,878 tags derived from normal colon epithelium and primary CR cancers, respectively, were used for this analysis. The relative expression of each transcript was determined by dividing the number of tags observed in tumor and normal tissue as indicated. To avoid division by 0, a tag value of 1 was used for any tag that was not detectable in one of the samples. These ratios were then rounded to the nearest integer and their distribution plotted on the abscissa. The number of genes displaying each ratio was plotted on the ordinate. Tu: CR tumors; NC: Normal colon. **(FIG. 1B and FIG. 1C)** Differentially expressed genes in colorectal cancers. The number of transcripts found to be differentially expressed ($P < 0.01$) are presented as Venn diagrams. Diagrams of transcripts that were decreased **(FIG. 1B)** or increased **(FIG. 1C)** in CR cancers compared to normal colon epithelium. Comparisons were between primary tumors and cells in culture as indicated.

Fig. 2. Northern blot analysis of genes differentially expressed in gastrointestinal neoplasia. Northern blot analysis was performed on total RNA (5 μ g isolated from primary CR carcinomas (T) and matching normal colon epithelium (N), or pancreatic carcinomas. The top panel in each case show an

example of the ethidium bromide stained gels prior to transfer. The number of SAGE tags observed in the original analysis is indicated to the right of each blot. (FIG. 2A) Examples of transcripts that were decreased or increased in CR cancers. (FIG. 2B) Examples of transcripts increased in pancreatic cancers (10). (FIG. 2C) Examples of transcripts elevated in cancer which were or were not cancer type specific. Probes used for Northern blot analysis were as follows (Human SAGE Tag unique identifier, gene name, (GenBank accession number)): (FIG. 2A) H204104, Guanylin (M95714); H259108, (see Table 2); H1000193, (see Table 2); H998030, (see Table 2). (FIG. 2B) H294155, RIG-E (U42376); H560056, TIMP-1 (S68252). (FIG. 2C) H802810, EST338411 (W52120); H85882, 1-8D (X57351); H618841, GA733-1 (X13425).

Tables 2-5. Transcripts Differentially Expressed in Human Cancer.

Tag sequence represents the NlaIII site plus the adjacent 11 bp SAGE tag. Tag number indicates a SAGE UID (unique identifier). NC, TU, CL, PT, PC, refers to the number of the indicated tag observed in RNA isolated from normal colorectal epithelium, primary colorectal cancers, colorectal cancer cell lines, primary pancreatic cancers, or pancreatic cancer cell lines, respectively. The Accession and Gene Name refer to representative GenBank entries that contain the tag sequence.

Table 2 Transcripts increased in colorectal cancer.

Table 3 Transcripts decreased in colorectal cancer.

Table 4 Transcripts increased in pancreatic cancer.

Table 5 Transcripts increased in pancreatic and colorectal cancer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The inventors have discovered sets of human genes which are either upregulated or downregulated in cancer cells, as compared to normal cells. Specifically, certain genes have been found to be upregulated or downregulated in colorectal and/or pancreatic cancer cells, when compared to normal colon

cells. These sets of differentially regulated genes can be used as diagnostic markers, either individually or in sets of, for example, 2, 5, 10, 20, or 30.

Genes whose expression was detected to be increased in colorectal cancer are shown in Table 2. Genes whose expression was detected to be decreased in colorectal cancer are shown in Table 3. Genes whose expression was detected as increased in pancreatic cancer are shown in Table 4. Genes whose expression was detected as increased in both pancreatic cancer and colorectal cancer are shown in Table 5. These latter genes likely play a role in neoplastic development generally.

Tag sequences, as provided herein, uniquely identify genes. This is due to their length, and their specific location (3') in a gene from which they are drawn. The full length genes can be identified by matching the tag to a gene data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to physically isolate previously unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The methods by which genes are isolated from libraries using DNA probes are well known in the art. See, for example, Veculescu et al., *Science* 270: 484 (1995), and Sambrook et al. (1989), *MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL*, 2nd ed. (Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York). Once a gene or transcript has been identified, either by matching to a data base entry, or by physically hybridizing to a cDNA molecule, the position of the hybridizing or matching region in the transcript can be determined. If the tag sequence is not in the 3' end, immediately adjacent to the restriction enzyme used to generate the SAGE tags, then a spurious match may have been made. Confirmation of the identity of a SAGE tag can be made by comparing transcription levels of the tag to that of the identified gene in certain cell types.

In addition to the sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1-732, or their complements, this invention also provides the anti-sense polynucleotide stand, e.g. antisense RNA to these sequences or their complements. One can obtain an antisense RNA using the sequences provided in SEQ ID NOS: 1-732 and the methodology described in Vander Krol et al. (1988) *BioTechniques* 6:958.

The invention also encompasses polynucleotides which differ from that of the polynucleotides described above, but which produce the same phenotypic effect, such as the allele. These altered, but phenotypically equivalent polynucleotides are referred to "equivalent nucleic acids." This invention also encompasses polynucleotides characterized by changes in non-coding regions that do not alter the phenotype of the polypeptide produced therefrom when compared to the polynucleotide herein. This invention further encompasses polynucleotides, which hybridize to the polynucleotides of the subject invention under conditions of moderate or high stringency.

The polynucleotides can be conjugated to a detectable marker, e.g., an enzymatic label or a radioisotope for detection of nucleic acid and/or expression of the gene in a cell. A wide variety of appropriate detectable markers are known in the art, including fluorescent, radioactive, enzymatic or other ligands, such as avidin/biotin, which are capable of giving a detectable signal. In preferred embodiments, one will likely desire to employ a fluorescent label or an enzyme tag, such as urease, alkaline phosphatase or peroxidase, instead of radioactive or other environmental undesirable reagents. In the case of enzyme tags, colorimetric indicator substrates are known which can be employed to provide a means visible to the human eye or spectrophotometrically, to identify specific hybridization with complementary nucleic acid-containing samples. Briefly, this invention further provides a method for detecting a single-stranded polynucleotide identified by SEQ ID NOS.1-732 or its complement, by contacting target single-stranded polynucleotides with a labeled, single-stranded polynucleotide (a probe) which is at least 10 nucleotides of the complement of SEQ ID NOS: 1-732 (or the corresponding complement) under conditions permitting hybridization (preferably moderately stringent hybridization conditions) of complementary single-stranded polynucleotides, or more preferably, under highly stringent hybridization conditions. Hybridized polynucleotide pairs are separated from un-hybridized, single-stranded polynucleotides. The hybridized polynucleotide

pairs are detected using methods well known to those of skill in the art and set forth, for example, in Sambrook et al. (1989) *supra*.

The polynucleotides of this invention can be isolated using the technique described in the experimental section or replicated using PCR. The PCR technology is the subject matter of United States Patent Nos. 4,683,195, 4,800,159, 4,754,065, and 4,683,202 and described in PCR: The Polymerase Chain Reaction (Mullis et al. eds, Birkhauser Press, Boston (1994)) or MacPherson et al. (1991) and (1994), *supra*, and references cited therein. Alternatively, one of skill in the art can use the sequences provided herein and a commercial DNA synthesizer to replicate the DNA. Accordingly, this invention also provides a process for obtaining the polynucleotides of this invention by providing the linear sequence of the polynucleotide, nucleotides, appropriate primer molecules, chemicals such as enzymes and instructions for their replication and chemically replicating or linking the nucleotides in the proper orientation to obtain the polynucleotides. In a separate embodiment, these polynucleotides are further isolated. Still further, one of skill in the art can insert the polynucleotide into a suitable replication vector and insert the vector into a suitable host cell (procaryotic or eucaryotic) for replication and amplification. The DNA so amplified can be isolated from the cell by methods well known to those of skill in the art. A process for obtaining polynucleotides by this method is further provided herein as well as the polynucleotides so obtained.

RNA can be obtained by first inserting a DNA polynucleotide into a suitable host cell. The DNA can be inserted by any appropriate method, e.g., by the use of an appropriate gene delivery vector or by electroporation. When the cell replicates and the DNA is transcribed into RNA; the RNA can then be isolated using methods well known to those of skill in the art, for example, as set forth in Sambrook et al. (1989) *supra*. For instance, mRNA can be isolated using various lytic enzymes or chemical solutions according to the procedures set forth in Sambrook et al. (1989), *supra* or extracted by nucleic-acid-binding resins following the accompanying instructions provided by manufactures.

Polynucleotides having at least 10 nucleotides and exhibiting sequence complementarity or homology to SEQ ID NOS: 1-732 find utility as hybridization probes. In some aspects, the full coding sequence of the transcript, i.e., for SEQ ID NOS: 1-732, are known. Accordingly, any portion of the known sequences available in GenBank, or homologous sequences, can be used in the methods of this invention.

It is known in the art that a "perfectly matched" probe is not needed for a specific hybridization. Minor changes in probe sequence achieved by substitution, deletion or insertion of a small number of bases do not affect the hybridization specificity. In general, as much as 20% base-pair mismatch (when optimally aligned) can be tolerated. Preferably, a probe useful for detecting the aforementioned mRNA is at least about 80% identical to the homologous region of comparable size contained in the previously identified sequences identified by SEQ ID NOS:1-732, which correspond to previously characterized genes or SEQ ID NOS:1-732, which correspond to known ESTs. More preferably, the probe is 85% identical to the corresponding gene sequence after alignment of the homologous region; even more preferably, it exhibits 90% identity.

These probes can be used in radioassays (e.g. Southern and Northern blot analysis) to detect, prognose, diagnose or monitor various pancreatic or colon cells or tissue containing these cells. The probes also can be attached to a solid support or an array such as a chip for use in high throughput screening assays for the detection of expression of the gene corresponding to one or more polynucleotide(s) of this invention. Accordingly, this invention also provides at least one of the transcripts identified as SEQ ID NOS:1-732, or its complement, attached to a solid support for use in high throughput screens.

The total size of fragment, as well as the size of the complementary stretches, will depend on the intended use or application of the particular nucleic acid segment. Smaller fragments will generally find use in hybridization embodiments, wherein the length of the complementary region may be varied,

such as between about 10 and about 100 nucleotides, or even full length according to the complementary sequences one wishes to detect.

Nucleotide probes having complementary sequences over stretches greater than 10 nucleotides in length are generally preferred, so as to increase stability and selectivity of the hybrid, and thereby improving the specificity of particular hybrid molecules obtained. More preferably, one can design polynucleotides having gene-complementary stretches of more than 50 nucleotides in length, or even longer where desired. Such fragments may be readily prepared by, for example, directly synthesizing the fragment by chemical means, by application of nucleic acid reproduction technology, such as the PCR technology with two priming oligonucleotides as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,603,102 or by introducing selected sequences into recombinant vectors for recombinant production. A preferred probe is about 50-75 or more preferably, 50-100, nucleotides in length.

The polynucleotides of the present invention can serve as primers for the detection of genes or gene transcripts that are expressed in pancreatic or colon cells. In this context, amplification means any method employing a primer-dependent polymerase capable of replicating a target sequence with reasonable fidelity. Amplification may be carried out by natural or recombinant DNA-polymerases such as T7 DNA polymerase, Klenow fragment of E.coli DNA polymerase, and reverse transcriptase.

A preferred amplification method is PCR. However, PCR conditions used for each reaction are empirically determined. A number of parameters influence the success of a reaction. Among them are annealing temperature and time, extension time, Mg^{2+} ATP concentration, pH, and the relative concentration of primers, templates, and deoxyribonucleotides. After amplification, the resulting DNA fragments can be detected by agarose gel electrophoresis followed by visualization with ethidium bromide staining and ultraviolet illumination.

The invention further provides the isolated polynucleotide operatively linked to a promoter of RNA transcription, as well as other regulatory

sequences for replication and/or transient or stable expression of the DNA or RNA. As used herein, the term "operatively linked" means positioned in such a manner that the promoter will direct transcription of RNA off the DNA molecule. Examples of such promoters are SP6, T4 and T7. In certain
5 embodiments, cell-specific promoters are used for cell-specific expression of the inserted polynucleotide. Vectors which contain a promoter or a promoter/enhancer, with termination codons and selectable marker sequences, as well as a cloning site into which an inserted piece of DNA can be operatively linked to that promoter are well known in the art and commercially available.
10 For general methodology and cloning strategies, see Gene Expression Technology (Goeddel ed., Academic Press, Inc. (1991)) and references cited therein and Vectors: Essential Data Series (Gacesa and Ramji, eds., John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1994)), which contains maps, functional properties, commercial suppliers and a reference to GenEMBL accession numbers for various suitable
15 vectors. Preferable, these vectors are capable of transcribing RNA in vitro or in vivo.

Fragment of the sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-732 or their respective complements also are encompassed by this invention, preferably at least 10 nucleotides and more preferably having at least 18 nucleotides. Larger
20 polynucleotides, e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA, which hybridize under moderate or stringent conditions to the polynucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1-732, or their respective complements, also are encompassed by this invention.

In one embodiment, these fragments are polynucleotides that encode
25 polypeptides or proteins having diagnostic and therapeutic utilities as described herein as well as probes to identify transcripts of the protein which may or may not be present. These nucleic acid fragments can be prepared, for example, by restriction enzyme digestion of the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NOS:1-732, or their complements, and then labeled with a detectable marker. Alternatively,
30 random fragments can be generated using nick translation of the molecule. For

methodology for the preparation and labeling of such fragments, see Sambrook et al., (1989) supra.

Expression vectors containing these nucleic acids are useful to obtain host vector systems to produce proteins and polypeptides. It is implied that these expression vectors must be replicable in the host organisms either as episomes or as an integral part of the chromosomal DNA. Suitable expression vectors include viral vectors, including adenoviruses, adeno-associated viruses, retroviruses, cosmids, etc. Adenoviral vectors are particularly useful for introducing genes into tissues in vivo because of their high levels of expression and efficient transformation of cells both in vitro and in vivo. When a nucleic acid is inserted into a suitable host cell, e.g., a procaryotic or a eucaryotic cell and the host cell replicates, the protein can be recombinantly produced. Suitable host cells will depend on the vector and can include mammalian cells, animal cells, human cells, simian cells, insect cells, yeast cells, and bacterial cells constructed using well known methods. See Sambrook et al. (1989) supra. In addition to the use of viral vector for insertion of exogenous nucleic acid into cells, the nucleic acid can be inserted into the host cell by methods well known in the art such as transformation for bacterial cells; transfection using calcium phosphate precipitation for mammalian cells; or DEAE-dextran; electroporation; or microinjection. See Sambrook et al. (1989) supra for this methodology. Thus, this invention also provides a host cell, e.g. a mammalian cell, an animal cell (rat or mouse), a human cell, or a procaryotic cell such as a bacterial cell, containing a polynucleotide encoding a protein or polypeptide or antibody.

When the vectors are used for gene therapy *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, a pharmaceutically acceptable vector is preferred, such as a replication-incompetent retroviral or adenoviral vector. Pharmaceutically acceptable vectors containing the nucleic acids of this invention can be further modified for transient or stable expression of the inserted polynucleotide. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable vector" includes, but is not limited to, a vector or delivery vehicle having the ability to selectively target

and introduce the nucleic acid into dividing cells. An example of such a vector is a "replication-incompetent" vector defined by its inability to produce viral proteins, precluding spread of the vector in the infected host cell. An example of a replication-incompetent retroviral vector is LNL6 (Miller, A.D. et al. (1989) BioTechniques 7:980-990). The methodology of using replication-incompetent retroviruses for retroviral-mediated gene transfer of gene markers is well established (Correll et al. (1989) PNAS USA 86:8912; Bordignon (1989) PNAS USA 86:8912-52; Culver, K. (1991) PNAS USA 88:3155; and Rill, D.R. (1991) Blood 79(10):2694-700. Clinical investigations have shown that there are few or no adverse effects associated with the viral vectors, see Anderson (1992) Science 256:808-13.

Compositions containing the polynucleotides of this invention, in isolated form or contained within a vector or host cell are further provided herein. When these compositions are to be used pharmaceutically, they are combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention further encompasses genes, either genomic or cDNA, which code for a polypeptide or protein in the cell of interest. The genes specifically hybridize under moderate or stringent conditions to a polynucleotide identified by SEQ ID NOS: 1-732 or their respective complements. The process of identification of larger fragment or the full-length coding sequence to which the partial sequence depicted in SEQ ID NOS:1-732 hybridizes preferably involves the use of the methods and reagents provided in this invention, either singularly or in combination.

Five methods are disclosed herein which allows one of skill in the art to isolate the gene or cDNA corresponding to the transcripts of the invention.

RACE-PCR Technique

One method to isolate the gene or cDNA which code for a polypeptide or protein and which corresponds to a transcript of this invention, involves the 5'-RACE-PCR technique. In this technique, the poly-A mRNA that contains the coding sequence of particular interest is first identified by hybridization to

a sequence disclosed herein and then reverse transcribed with a 3'-primer comprising the sequence disclosed herein. The newly synthesized cDNA strand is then tagged with an anchor primer of a known sequence, which preferably contains a convenient cloning restriction site attached at the 5'end. The tagged
5 cDNA is then amplified with the 3'-primer (or a nested primer sharing sequence homology to the internal sequences of the coding region) and the 5'-anchor primer. The amplification may be conducted under conditions of various levels of stringency to optimize the amplification specificity. 5'-RACE-PCR can be readily performed using commercial kits (available from, e.g., BRL Life
10 Technologies Inc, Clotech) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Identification of known genes or ESTs

In addition, databases exist that reduce the complexity of ESTs by assembling contiguous EST sequences into tentative genes. For example,
15 TIGR has assembled human ESTs into a databale called THC for tentative human consensus sequences. The THC database allows for a more definitive assignment compared to ESTs alone. Software programs exist (give examples) that allow for assembling ESTs into contiguous sequences from any organism.

Isolation of cDNAs from a library by probing with the SAGE transcript or tag

Alternatively, mRNA from a sample preparation was used to construct cDNA library in the ZAP Express vector following the procedure described in Velculescu et al. (1997) Science 270:484. The ZAP Express cDNA synthesis
20 kit (Stratagene) was used accordingly to the manufacturer's protocol. Plates containing 250 to 2000 plaques are hybridized as described in Rupert et al. (1988) Mol. Cell. Bio. 8:3104 to oligonucleotide probes with the same conditions previously described for standard probes exxcept that the hybridization temperature is reduced to room temperature. Washes are
25 performed in 6X standard-saline-citrate 0.1% SDS for 30 minutes at room temperature. The probes are labeled with 32P-ATP through use of T4 polynucletoide kinase.
30

Table 2 - Transcripts increased in colon cancer

Transcripts increased in only colon primary tumors compared to normal colon (61 genes)

NC: Normal Colon

TU: Colon Primary Tumor

CL: Colon Cancer Cell Line

PT: Pancreatic Primary Tumor

PC: Pancreatic Cancer Cell Line

#	Tag Sequence	Tag Number	NC	TU	CL	PT	PC	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGCACCTAATTGG	H285759	612	755	411	161	333	F15516	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (1-12) from
2	CATGTGATTTCACTT	H933704	452	595	235	80	314	U35430	Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit III (COIII) pse
3	CATGCCTGTAATCCC	H388150	433	549	380	443	197	Z70701	H.sapiens mRNA (fetal brain cDNA c2_11).
								X71347	H.sapiens HNF1-C mRNA.
								X71346	H.sapiens HNF1-B mRNA.
4	CATGCACTACTCACC	H291282	293	527	78	14	83	U09500	Human mitochondrion cytochrome b gene, partial cds
5	CATGGTGAAACCCCA(G)	H753750	392	517	389	453	194	X66785	H.sapiens mRNA for transacylase (DBT).
								X17648	Human mRNA for granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimu
								U09087	Human thymopoietin beta mRNA, complete cds.
								U09088	Human thymopoietin gamma mRNA, complete cds.
								U20770	Human metastasis suppressor (KAI1) mRNA, complete
								W15552	zb91h11.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NblHPA Homo sap
6	CA'IGGGCTT'AGGGA	H687915	37	372	6	29	11	W32091	zc05d03.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NblHPA Homo sap
								R62866	yii1d07.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 138925 5'.
								X89839	H.sapiens mitochondrial DNA for loop attachment se
7	CA'IGACTTTTCCAAA	H130369	32	272	32	23	20	T11555	A1486F Homo sapiens cDNA clone A1486 similar to Mi
8	CATGTGGTGATGCA	H965434	53	271	6	30	5	T15773	IB1870 Homo sapiens cDNA 3'end similar to Human mi
9	CATGAGGGTGTTTC	H175872	26	218	7	20	10	X12544	Human mRNA for HLA class II DR-beta (HLA-DR B).
10	CATGAGGTCAGGAGA(T)	H177315	93	213	113	148	58	S73483	phosphorylase kinase catalytic subunit PHKG2 homol
								X74301	H.sapiens mRNA for MHC class II transactivator.
11	CATGTTGGCCAGGCT	H1025322	124	194	63	111	51	U28687	Human zinc finger containing protein ZNF157 (ZNF15
								U29119	Human leiomyoma LM-196.4 ectopic sequence from HMG
								U56236	Human Fc alpha receptor b mRNA, complete cds.
								W03751	za62h11.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sa
12	CATGATCACGCCCTC	H214616	97	186	17	41	49	W03770	za63f10.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sa

13	CATGGGGGTCAAGGG	H699691	37	170	11	16	9	W04748	za42f09.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sa
14	CATGGCTAGGTTTAT	H641789	38	144	13	25	13	T12078	A730R Homo sapiens cDNA clone A730 similar to Mito
15	CATGCCCCGTACATC	H350996	56	132	35	0	18	W45641	zc26a12.s1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo
16	CATGAGTAGGTGGCC	H183018	18	131	2	17	7	D51017	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-007C04.
								D53694	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-117E01.
									Unknown
								D51021	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-007D07.
								D51052	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-009C05.
								D52836	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-089E01.
								D83195	Human DNA for Deoxyribonuclease I precursor.
17	CATGCCTGTAGTCCC	H388278	79	124	61	71	23	D54113	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-129B05.
18	CATGAGACCCACAAC	H136465	64	121	28	24	15	F15796	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (102-25) from
19	CATGCATTGTGAATA	H327364	49	107	35	7	40		
20	CATGTCCCCGTACCT	H874182	28	78	14	0	13		
21	CATGGCCAACTCCT	H606582	23	73	8	6	19	Z59183	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
								D52905	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-091D11.
22	CATGGCCATCCCCTT	H609624	29	73	7	14	16	F16449	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (129-09) from
23	CATGTTGGTCAGGCT	H1027370	35	67	18	35	14	U06452	Human melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells (MART
24	CATGTCCTATTAAG	H881603	20	49	17	15	26		
25	CATGTTACTTATACT	H991026	2	47	2	1	4	D51004	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-006D02.
								L49057	Homo sapiens retinal fovea EST HFD010904 sequence.
								D51071	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-010E01.
26	CATGATGGCAGGAGT	H238755	13	45	1	4	2		
27	CATGCTAAGCGCAGG	H461411	5	44	2	3	3		
28	CATGGGTGAGACACT	H713234	7	44	20	13	15	J03592	Human ADP/ATP translocase mRNA, 3' end, clone pHAT
29	CATGACCTGTATCCC	H97078	6	42	17	100	32	X57352	Human 1-8U gene from interferon-inducible gene fam
30	CATGCCAGTCCGCCT	H339302	0	39	0	1	0	H01571	yj33e06.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 150362 5' simil
								H03072	yj46g12.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 151846 5' simil
31	CATGTAAATTTTGCC	H802810	1	37	0	1	0	T25155	EST730 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 34C11.
32	CATGTTAGCTTGTTT	H993264	6	37	2	3	5	D50972	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-004A05.
								D51211	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-017E08.
								D52162	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-069F04.
								T23865	seq2012 Homo sapiens cDNA clone Cot1374F1-4HB3MA-3
								M32053	Human H19 RNA gene, complete cds.
33	CATGGCCACCCCTTG	H607576	0	35	1	0	0	X67247	Human H19 RNA gene, complete cds.
34	CATGTAATAAAGGTG	H798764	13	35	19	33	51	T11939	H.sapiens rpS8 gene for ribosomal protein S8.
35	CATGTACTGCTCGGA	H817627	13	35	5	1	14		A953F Homo sapiens cDNA clone A953 similar to Mito

36	CATGGTGAAACCCA	H753749	9	31	22	30	4	T95857	ye42f01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 120409 3' simil
								W03237	za35b09.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS Homo sa
								W03326	za63g03.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS Homo sa
37	CATGGAAACTGAACA	H526210	6	26	17	5	3	X54195	Human line-1 element DNA, host sequence flanking t
								U29607	Human methionine aminopeptidase mRNA, complete cds
								H95100	yw57b10.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 256315 5' simil
38	CATGACTTTTAAAA	H131009	1	22	4	1	0		Human keratinocyte cDNA, clone 067.
39	CATGGACTGCGTGCC	H555450	0	21	7	9	12	D29062	Human keratinocyte cDNA, clone 713.
								D29563	FB3B5 Homo sapiens cDNA clone FB3B5 3'end.
40	CATGTCAGTGGTAGT	H863923	4	21	2	2	1	T03196	H.sapiens CpG DNA, clone 164a10, reverse read cpg1
41	CATGAAACTGTGGTT	H7916	2	20	2	2	1	Z57093	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
								Z60184	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
								Z63649	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
								W31349	zb95d06.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sap
42	CATGGGGGGGGGGT	H699051	0	19	0	0	0		zb96h01.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sap
43	CATGGTCCCCGTGCC		2	19	1	0	0	W31448	zc40b06.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbIISF Homo
								W47282	H.sapiens fus mRNA.
44	CATGGGGGGTAACATA	H699144	3	19	15	12	5	X71428	TLS=translocated in liposarcoma [human, mRNA, 1824
								SG2140	zb96a06.r1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sap
								W31782	Human parathymosin mRNA, complete cds.
								M24398	
45	CATGTCCTGCCCCCAT	H883029	3	19	14	27	16		Human defensin 6 (HD-6) gene, complete cds.
46	CATGAAGTGGCAAGA	H47683	0	16	0	0	0	U33317	Homo sapiens defensin 6 mRNA, complete cds.
47	CATGGGTATTAACCA	H708358	0	16	0	0	0	M98331	Human mRNA for T cell receptor V beta 14 CDR3, par
								D32027	A1225F Homo sapiens cDNA clone A1225 similar to Mi
48	CATGGGCTACACCTT	H684312	2	16	0	2	1	T11701	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-051G02.
								D51783	Human mRNA for dipeptidase.
49	CATGAGGGGTGTTTCC	H175870	1	15	0	0	0	D13138	Homo sapiens (clones MDP4, MDP7) microsomal dipept
50	CATGCAAGGACCAGC	H272467	0	13	0	2	0		Homo sapiens (clones MDP4, MDP7) microsomal dipept
									RDP=renal dipeptidase [human, kidney, Genomic, 357
									Human alpha-1 collagen gene, 3' end with polyA sit
51	CATGTGGAAATGACC	H950498	0	13	0	167	0	M10629	ym17e04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 47962 3' simila
52	CATGATCCGCCTGCC	H219514	1	13	3	4	1	H11641	yq51a09.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 199288 3' simil
								R95667	
53	CATGTCCCGTACAC	H875282	1	13	0	0	1		Human TB2 gene mRNA, 3' end.
54	CATGATGTAAAAAAT	H241665	0	11	0	12	14	M74090	

										J03801	Human lysozyme mRNA, complete cds with an Alu repe
										M19045	Human lysozyme mRNA, complete cds.
55	CATGCCAGCCCCGTC	H337244	0	11	0	0	0	0			
56	CATGACCACTCTGCT	H85882	0	10	1	26	3			X57351	Human I-8D gene from interferon-inducible gene fam
										X02490	Human interferon-inducible mRNA (cDNA 1-8).
57	CATGAGGACCATCGC	H165175	0	10	0	0	0				
58	CATGATGTGAAGAGT(A)	H243747	0	10	0	165	0			J03040	Human SPARC/osteonectin mRNA, complete cds.
59	CATGCAGTTGGTTGT	H310975	0	10	6	7	4			U55217	Human RNA fragment from patients with Crohn's dise
60	CATGGCCCTCTGCCA	H613862	0	10	2	15	7				
61	CATGTTAGATAAGCA	H992010	0	10	3	3	6			M94083	Human chaperonin-like protein (HTR3) mRNA, complet
										L27706	Human chaperonin protein (Tc20) gene complete cds

Transcripts increased in both colon primary tumors and colon cancer cell lines compared to normal colon (47 genes)

NC: Normal Colon

TU: Colon Primary Tumor

CL: Colon Cancer Cell Line

PT: Pancreatic Primary Tumor

PC: Pancreatic Cancer Cell Line

#	Tag Sequence	Tag Number	NC	CT	CL	PT	PC	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGCCAGCCATCCG	H599350	87	180	230	72	138	U14969	Human ribosomal protein L28 mRNA, complete cds.
2	CATGATGGCTGGTAT	H239533	52	153	318	80	294	X17206	Human mRNA for LLRep3.
3	CATGCCCGTCCGGAA	H355689	87	142	246	178	250	X64707	H.sapiens BBC1 mRNA
4	CATGAGGCTACGGAA	H171113	44	117	167	86	147	X56932	H.sapiens mRNA for 23 kD highly basic protein
5	CATGAGCACCTCCAG	H148949	42	116	197	103	190	Z11692	H.sapiens mRNA for elongation factor 2.
6	CATGCTGGGTTAATA	H502724	29	115	160	75	134	M81757	H.sapiens S19 ribosomal protein mRNA, complete cds
7	CATGGGATTGGCCT	H671654	55	108	222	73	185	M17887	Human acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P2 mRNA, com
8	CATGTACCATCAATA	H807748	46	107	98	64	189	X53778	H.sapiens hng mRNA for uracil DNA glycosylase.
9	CATGTGGGCAAAGCC	H959498	51	103	156	45	152	J02642	Human glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase mRNA
10	CATGAATCCTGTGGA	H55227	30	95	102	48	156	Z11531	H.sapiens mRNA for elongation factor-1-gamma.
11	CATGGGACCACTGAA	H660601	36	92	114	43	63	M55409	Human pancreatic tumor-related protein mRNA, 3' en
12	CATGAGGGCTTCCAA	H174037	47	91	167	91	155	Z28407	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L8.
13	CATGAAGGTGGAGGA	H44683	48	91	182	113	215	X73460	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L3.
14	CATGTGCACGTTTTC	H935680	45	87	105	61	122	M73791	Human novel gene mRNA, complete cds.
15	CATGTCAGATCTTTC	H861056	37	81	93	50	92	M64241	Human Wilms tumor-related protein (QM) mRNA, comp
16	CATGTGGTGTGAGG	H965603	42	79	83	55	250	S35960	Human Wilms tumor-related protein (QM) mRNA, comp
17	CATGCCCTAGCTGGAT	H379369	28	77	80	46	143	X80822	laminin receptor homolog {3' region} [human, mRNA
18	CATGCTGGGTTTTC	518912	0	73	42	0	0	X03342	H.sapiens mRNA for ORF.
19	CATGCTCCTCACCTG	H482584	12	72	41	34	50	X03342	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L32
								M58458	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L32
								M22146	Human ribosomal protein S4 (RPS4X) isoform mRNA, c
								X69150	Human ribosomal protein mRNA, complete cds.
								L06432	Human scar protein mRNA, complete cds.
								Y00052	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein S18.
								X07868	Homo sapiens 18S ribosomal protein (HKE3) mRNA seq
								U16811	Human mRNA for T-cell cyclophilin.
									Human DNA for insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-2);
									Human Bak mRNA, complete cds.

20	CATGCTGTTGGTGAT	H507577	17	65	116	48	103	D14530	Human homolog of yeast ribosomal protein S28, comp
21	CATGCCCGGAACAC	H416261	28	62	183	55	94	X73974	H.sapiens HRPL4 mRNA.
22	CATGCAATAAATGTT	H274492	9	60	73	55	119	D23661	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L37, complete cds
23	CATGACATCATCGAT	H79065	15	57	82	42	118	L06505	Human ribosomal protein L12 mRNA, complete cds.
24	CATGTTCAATAAAAA	H1000193	12	56	154	49	99	M17886	Human acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P1 mRNA, com
25	CATGGAACACATCCA	H528694	24	56	71	24	146	X63527	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L19.
26	CATGTTATGGGATCT	H998030	7	55	78	35	77	M24194	Human MHC protein homologous to chicken B complex
27	CATGGCATAATAGGT		18	53	50	19	61	U14967	Human ribosomal protein L21 mRNA, complete cds.
28	CATGATTCCTCCAGTA	H253260	23	50	103	49	120	X55954	Human mRNA for HL23 ribosomal protein homologue.
29	CATGACTCCAAAAAA	H119809	15	49	64	21	64	X52839	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L17.
30	CATGCTGTTGATTGC	H507455	9	44	54	22	40	X04347	yp61a04.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 191886 5' simil
31	CATGTACAAAAATCGA	802871	0	42	20	0	0	X00910	ys15f12.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 214895 5'.
32	CATGGAAAAAATGGTT	H524524	14	41	81	15	57	X61156	H.sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone c-1od03.
33	CATGAAGAAGATAGA	H33331	9	39	69	30	56	U02032	H. sapiens cDNA sequence; clone hbc3221 5'end.
34	CATGCCTTCGAGATC	H390692	12	36	51	25	86	U14970	Human liver mRNA fragment DNA binding protein UPI
35	CATGACTGGGTCTAT	H125661	5	29	25	25	38	X58965	Human mRNA for IGF-II precursor (insulin-like grow
36	CATGCAGCTCACTGA	H302367	9	29	40	27	31	L10376	H.sapiens mRNA for laminin-binding protein.
37	CATGGTGTGTTTGTA	H769020	0	24	15	22	8	M77349	Human colon carcinoma laminin-binding protein mRNA
38	CATGGTGCCTGAGC	H760291	0	22	17	44	18	X58536	Human ribosomal protein L23a mRNA, partial cds.
39	CATGGTTCACATTAG	H774461	3	22	25	141	10	X00497	Human ribosomal protein S5 mRNA, complete cds.
40	CATGTGAAATAAAAC	H918273	2	18	37	8	22	X16934	H.sapiens RNA for nm23-H2 gene.
41	CATGAAAAGAACTT	H2056	1	16	27	11	25	Y00345	Human putative NDP kinase (nm23-H2S) mRNA, complet
42	CATGTGCTGCCTGTT	H948604	1	15	16	11	3	X81005	Human sapiens c-myc transcription factor (pu) mRNA
43	CATGCTGATGGCAGA	H495251	0	14	15	8	6	W46476	Homo sapiens c-myc transcription factor (pu) mRNA
								X72718	Human (clone CTG-B33) mRNA sequence.
								S80520	CAG-isl 7 {trinucleotide repeat-containing sequenc
								M77349	Human transforming growth factor-beta induced gene
								X58536	Human mRNA for HLA class I locus C heavy chain.
								X00497	Human mRNA for HLA-DR antigens associated invarian
								X16934	Human hB23 gene for B23 nucleophosmin.
								Y00345	Human mRNA for polyA binding protein.
								X81005	H.sapiens HCG IV mRNA.
								D28137	Human mRNA for BST-2, complete cds.
									Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo sapiens cDNA clone
									324128 3'.
									H.sapiens DNA for orphan TCR V-beta segment (allele

44	CATGACTCGCTCTGT	H121311	0	12	16	5	7	H121311	3'	Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 342926
								AA305589	EST176663 Colon carcinoma (Caco-2) cell line II Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end	
45	CATGGCCCAAGGACC	H610466	0	12	19	82	17	X53416	Human mRNA for actin-binding protein (filamin) (AB	
46	CATGATCTTGTACT	H229106	0	11	28	67	0	X02761	Human mRNA for fibronectin (FN precursor).	
47	CATGAAGCTGCTGGA	H40571	0	10	17	6	6	Z26305	H.sapiens isoform I gene for L-type calcium channe	

Transcripts increased in only colon cancer cell lines compared to normal colon (181 genes)

NC: Normal Colon

TU: Colon Primary Tumor

CL: Colon Cancer Cell Line

PT: Pancreatic Primary Tumor

PC: Pancreatic Cancer Cell Line

#	Tag Sequence	Tag Number	NC	TU	CL	PT	PC	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGTGTGTTGAGAG	H978825	71	79	487	136	412	X16869	Human mRNA for elongation factor 1-alpha
2	CATGGCCGAGGAAGG	H615043	72	66	265	105	125	X53505	Human ribosomal protein S12.
3	CATGCAAACCATCCA	H263478	137	83	245	36	502	X12883	Human cyokeratin 18.
4	CATGCACAAACGGTA	H278636	63	53	201	74	179	L19739	Homo sapiens metallopeptidase (MPS1)
5	CATGAAAAAATAAAA	H1	31	48	186	66	102	X83412	H.sapiens B1 mRNA for mucin.
								Z32564	H.sapiens FRGAMMA mRNA (819bp) for folate receptor
								X76180	H.sapiens mRNA for lung amiloride sensitive Na+ ch
								U08470	H.sapiens FR-gamma' mRNA, complete cds.
								U08471	Human folate receptor 3 mRNA, complete cds.
								S64030	Human L41 ribosomal protein
6	CATGTGGTCTCTCTG	H1027448	115	128	179	104	358	T91925	ye02102.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 116571 5'.
7	CATGTCTCCATACCC	H906438	0	0	176	48	0	X66699	H.sapiens ribosomal protein L37a.
8	CATGAAGACAGTGGC	H33979	59	61	172	55	252	M60854	Human ribosomal protein S16
9	CATGCCGTCCAAAGGG	H374027	50	39	138	60	108	M92381	Human thymosin beta 10
10	CATGGGGGAAATCGC	H696375	90	90	136	203	231	X69181	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L31.
11	CATGAAGGAGATGGG	H41531	30	37	133	38	161	U14968	Human ribosomal protein L27a
12	CATGGAGGGAGTTTC	H567488	38	53	112	65	142	X79234	H.sapiens ribosomal protein L11.
13	CATGGCTGGTTCCA	H424694	42	64	111	53	49	J03537	Human ribosomal protein S6
14	CATGGCCGTGTCGCC	H618199	56	39	109	28	120	U58682	Human ribosomal protein S28 mRNA, complete cds
15	CATGGACGACACACAG	H549145	32	59	105	44	70	X52839	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L17
16	CATGTCACCCACACAC	H857362	36	48	103	44	65	U12465	Human ribosomal protein L35
17	CATGCGCCCGCCGGCT	H416106	39	43	90	52	184	M17885	Human acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P0
18	CATGCTCAACATCTC	H475448	27	41	89	27	145	M23725	Human M2-type pyruvate kinase mRNA, complete cds.
19	CATGTGGCCCCACCC	H955718	20	30	80	46	55	M26252	Human TCB gene encoding cytosolic thyroid hormone-
20	CATGCCCTGGGTCT	H359102	34	49	78	92	145	M1147	Human ferritin L chain

21	CATGAGCATCTCCAG	H150997	0	0	77	0	0	H09058	y196f11.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 45943 5'.
								Z44640	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone c-26b05.
								N75111	yz29e01.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 284472 5'.
22	CATGGCCTGTATGAG	H621369	24	32	77	33	99	M31520	Human ribosomal protein S24 mRNA.
23	CATGAGCTCTCCCTG	H161624	33	39	76	21	67	X53777	Human L23 mRNA for putative ribosomal protein.
									gb AA223340 AA223340 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 650651 3' similar to
24	CATGCCAGGAGGAAT	H338081	27	12	74	23	87	AA223340	gb:Y00371_ma1 HEAT SHOCK COGNATE 71 KD PROTEIN (HUMAN)
25	CATGGGCAAGCCCCA	H672342	30	55	72	27	61	U12404	Human Csa-19
26	CATGAGGAAAGCTGC	H163999	31	42	70	32	146	F16378	H. sapiens EST sequence (135-18) from skeletal muscle
27	CATGAACGGGCCAA	H26261	29	46	69	54	79	Z23063	Homo sapiens macrophage migration inhibitory factor
28	CATGCCAGAACAGAC	H335945	23	39	66	42	148	X79238	H. sapiens ribosomal protein L30.
29	CATGGCCGCCATCTC	H615736	7	10	65	10	22	U55017	Human transketolase (TKT)
30	CATGGTGTTAACCCAG	H769045	16	19	65	17	76	L25899	Human ribosomal protein L10
31	CATGCCCTCGGAAAAT	H383489	9	13	64	23	46	Z26876	H. sapiens ribosomal protein L38.
32	CATGAGGTCCTAGCC	H177610	15	27	63	43	41	X06547	Human class Pi glutathione S-transferase
33	CATGGTTCCTGGCC	H775658	31	26	63	32	96	X65923	H. sapiens fau mRNA.
34	CATGTAAGGAGCTGA	H796831	32	58	62	42	68	X77770	H. sapiens RPS26
35	CATGAACATAAAAAA	H28673	7	14	60	17	39	W52460	zc45e1.l.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo
								N92893	zb71h03.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 309077 3'.
36	CATGATTGTCCAG	H260949	17	13	57	9	91	X14957	Human hmg1 mRNA for high mobility group protein l.
37	CATGATAATCTTTG	H200576	13	27	53	30	69	U14973	Human ribosomal protein S29
38	CATGCCCCAGCCAGT	H348756	18	23	53	5	85	U14990	Human XPIPO ribosomal protein S3 (rpS3)
39	CATGGGAGTGGACAT	H667269	15	13	49	13	45	L11566	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L18 (RPL18)
40	CATGTAAAAAATAAAA	H786433	13	8	48	10	26	H08238	y187a01.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 44932 5'.
41	CATGGTGTGCACAA	H769605	19	21	48	21	47	X79239	H. sapiens ribosomal protein S13.
42	CATGGCCAGCCCCAGC	H608595	6	21	47	11	15	U31657	Human unknown protein mRNA, partial cds.
								H41030	yn92a10.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 175866 5'.
43	CATGGGCTCCCACTG	H685384	14	24	47	23	15	M16660	Human 90-kDa heat-shock protein
44	CATGTCAACTTCTGG	H853983	0	0	46	2	0	N57419	yw82e04.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 258750 5' simil
45	CATGGATGCTGCCAA	H583573	6	12	46	27	18	X59357	Human mRNA for Epstein-Barr virus small RNAs (EBER)
								L21756	Homo sapiens acute myeloid leukemia associated protein
								D17652	Human mRNA for HBp15/L22, complete cds.
								M64716	Human ribosomal protein S25
46	CATGAATAGGTCCAA	H51925	13	31	46	47	53	L06498	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein S20 (RPS20)
47	CATGGCTTTTAAGGA	H655115	8	26	45	22	63	M61831	Human S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY)
48	CATGAATGCAGGCAG	H58533	2	12	44	6	27		

49	CATGGCCCCAGCTGGA	H610939	8	18	43	0	22	Z21507	Human elongation factor 1 delta (EF 1delta)
50	CATGGGCCGCTTGG	H678334	6	6	42	8	18	M13932	Human ribosomal protein S17 mRNA
51	CATGTGAGGGAATAA	H928269	14	26	42	15	42	M10036	Human triosephosphate isomerase
52	CATGTGTACCTGTAA	H968173	14	24	42	35	49	K00558	human alpha-tubulin
53	CATGGGCAAGAGAA	H672265	8	7	41	12	87	L19527	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L27 (RPL27)
54	CATGAACAAACAAA	H28737	6	14	40	14	15	X63237	H.sapiens Uba80 mRNA for ubiquitin.
55	CATGTATACGCTCAG	H837237	0	0	38	0	9		Unknown
56	CATGTACAAAGAGAA	H803369	7	17	38	14	42	X69391	H.sapiens ribosomal protein L6.
57	CATGGTTAACGTC	H770486	8	17	38	12	25	H11182	ym14a02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 47866 5'
								T40302	ya31g04.r5 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 62262 5'
								T89480	yd98a05.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 116240 5'
58	CATGGAGACTCCTGC	H558943	13	12	38	32	10	H01362	yi99c06.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 147370 5'
59	CATGATCCACATCGC	H217399	3	10	37	10	14	H94371	yw54e05.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 256064 5'
								T49412	ya75b09.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 67481 5'
								T51058	yb55a12.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 75070 5'
60	CATGGAAGCTTTGCA	H534522	11	13	37	14	25	X07270	Human heat shock protein hsp86.
61	CATGCTGGCGAGCGC	H501287	2	9	36	3	18	M91670	Human ubiquitin carrier protein (E2-EPP)
62	CATGCTGAGACAAAG	H493633	13	8	36	8	26	X74070	H.sapiens transcription factor BTF 3.
63	CATGAACGACCTCGT	H24951	7	13	35	22	40	V00599	Human beta-tubulin
64	CATGGCATAGGCTGC	H602783	9	16	35	2	17	X84694	H.sapiens mRNA for elongations factor Tu-mitochondria
								L38995	Homo sapiens nuclear-encoded mitochondrial elongation factor
								S75463	P43=mitochondrial elongation factor homolog [human
65	CATGCATCTTCACCA	H319302	12	14	35	9	16	H48893	yq80b12.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 202079 5'
66	CATGGCCTGCTGGGC	H621035	10	5	32	18	107	X71973	H.sapiens GPx-4 mRNA for phospholipid hydroperoxidase
67	CATGACAGGCTACGG	H76231	0	5	31	64	0	M95787	Human 22kDa smooth muscle protein (SM22)
68	CATGGAAATGTAAGA	H528067	5	12	31	14	25	H80294	yu59g01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 230448 3'
								R74294	yi57f06.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 143363 5'
69	CATGGAAGCCAGCCA	H533798	1	3	30	9	11	L36055	Human 4E-binding protein 1
70	CATGTTACCATATCA	H988366	10	28	30	19	86	F17005	H.sapiens EST sequence (011-T1-18) from skeletal muscle
71	CATGTTGCTCACAAA	H1023249	1	2	29	1	2	H10519	yi90g04.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 45563 5'.
72	CATGTCCTCCGCTCGA	H874103	0	6	29	0	0		Unknown
73	CATGATTAACAAAGC	H246019	8	9	29	25	26	X04409	Human coupling protein G(s) alpha-subunit
74	CATGCAGATCTTTGT	H298495	2	7	28	8	24	X56998	Human Uba52 adrenal mRNA for ubiquitin-52 amino acid
75	CATGGTTCGTGCCAA	H777109	9	28	28	17	46	F19234	H.sapiens EST sequence (005-X3-16) from skeletal m
76	CATGGACGTGTGGC	H552683	3	4	27	2	16	X52317	Human histone H2A.Z.

[illegible]

										F00364	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone 76D12; ver
90	CATGGTGCTCATTTCA	H761150	0	8	23	6	4			H01503	yj21c05.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 149384 3'
										H84813	yv86c02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 249602 3' simil
										H84956	yv88f07.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 249829 3' simil
										L38961	Homo sapiens putative transmembrane protein (B5)
91	CATGGCTTACTTTG	H654464	4	5	23	9	5			J04026	Human thioredoxin (TXN) mRNA
92	CATGTTTTCTGA AAA	H1046401	6	13	23	10	10			D11078	Human RGH2 gene.
93	CATGTTGCTCACACA	H1023250	1	4	22	0	4			X53279	Human mRNA for placental-like alkaline phosphatase
94	CATGGA TTCTCAGC	H589267	0	0	22	0	19			M77836	Human pyrroline 5-carboxylate reductase mRNA,
95	CATGAGGAGGAGGC	H166539	2	3	22	2	4			X07674	Human glutamate dehydrogenase
96	CATGGCTTAACCTGG	H651359	3	4	22	2	4			Y00433	Human mRNA for glutathione peroxidase
97	CATGCTCTTCGAGAA	H490889	4	8	22	27	19			X67951	H.sapiens mRNA for proliferation-associated gene
98	CATGAGAACA AAACC	H132098	1	7	21	9	6			U38846	Human stimulator of TAR RNA binding (SRB)
99	CATGCC CAGGAGAA	H346761	3	3	21	2	24			D16933	Human HepG2 3' region cDNA, clone hmd4f1 l.
										U42376	Human retinoic acid induced RIG-E
100	CATGC ACTTCAAGGG	H294155	0	3	20	47	107				Unknown
101	CATGGCGGAGAGAG	H631331	2	3	20	4	1			F17524	H.sapiens EST sequence (012-T2-32) from skeletal m
102	CATGTTACCTCC TTC	H989024	4	7	20	3	22				Unknown
103	CA T G A C T C T G C C A A G	H122449	4	7	20	3	7			W52942	ze03h05.r1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sap
104	CA T G T C A G A T G C G C T	H861095	1	6	19	12	7			R21316	yg48l1.l r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 35917 5' simila
105	CA T G G G C C T T T T T T	H679936	1	3	19	5	3			X00566	Human lipoprotein apoA1.
106	CA T G T G G A C G C G C T G	H951912	0	0	19	0	0			M80244	Human E16 mRNA
107	CA T G C C T G C T C C C T G	H386904	0	5	19	6	5			H27927	y158c1.l s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 162452 3' simil
108	CA T G G C C A C A C C C C A (C)	H607318	2	6	18	18	15			X37959	H.sapiens ribosomal protein L7.
109	CATGATTATTTTCT	H249854	2	3	18	5	20			AA299898	EST12509 Uterus tumor 1 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end
110	CA T G G A A C C C T G G G A	H529899	2	7	18	5	15			U09510	Human glycyl-tRNA synthetase .
111	CATGGGCTGATGTGG	H686319	3	5	18	8	17			X76013	H.sapiens QRSHs mRNA for glutaminyl-tRNA synthetas
112	CATGTCAAATAAGAA	H855049	3	10	18	4	4			Zb10a1.l r1	Soares fetal lung NbHL19W Homo sapiens
113	CATGAAAAGTGAAGAT	H11785	0	7	17	0	5			W16529	zc70b05.r1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens
										W35192	zc70b05.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo
										W52451	zc45d09.r1 Soares XAP4(XAP4)
										D38251	Human mRNA for RPB5 (XAP4)
114	CATGCACGGCTCAA	H288373	0	1	17	0	3			D52570	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-081G12.
115	CATGA ACTAATACTA	H288872	1	6	17	13	31			D52758	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-087A08.
										D55953	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-407H12.
										M22490	Human bone morphogenetic protein-2B (BMP-2B)
116	CATGCTGTACCTGGA	H504187	1	0	17	12	6				

117	CATGCGACCCACGC	H398663	2	6	17	48	0	M12529	Human apolipoprotein E
118	CATGTAGAAAAATAA	H819213	0	1	16	2	7	X16539	H.sapiens RNA for neuroleukin gene.
								M27691	Human transactivator protein (CREB) mRNA, complete
119	CATGATCTTGAAGG	H228867	0	0	16	5	3	M86667	H.sapiens NAP (nucleosome assembly protein)
120	CATGCAGCTGGCCAT	H302741	0	1	16	14	0	X53743	H.sapiens mRNA for fibulin-1 C.
121	CATGATCTTGAAGG	H228867	0	0	16	5	3	Z26328	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone HEC059
121	CATGATCTTGAAGG	H228867	0	0	16	5	3	Z26328	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone HEC059
121	CATGATCTTGAAGG	H228867	0	0	16	5	3	Z26328	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone HEC059
122	CATGGTGGAGGTGG	H762554	2	10	16	3	5	U22055	Human 100 kDa coactivator mRNA
123	CATGGTGGACCCAA	H762197	1	5	15	7	10	R91724	yp98c02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 195482 5' simil
								W51770	zc48a02.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo
								N42086	yy05b03.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 270317 5'
								R80990	yi94c02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 146882 5'
124	CATGGAGCAGCTGA	H561787	0	5	15	2	4	R95056	yy44f01.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 198649 5' simil
125	CATGGCGGGAGGGCT	H633002	1	6	15	8	7	F16507	H.sapiens EST sequence (147-09) from skeletal musc
								T50201	yb77h05.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 77241 5' simila
								S85655	Human prohibitin
126	CATGATTGGCTTAA	H256497	1	8	15	0	16	M38188	Human unknown protein from clone pHGR74 mRNA, comp
127	CATGGAATAATTA	H524541	0	3	15	4	0	Y00711	Human lactate dehydrogenase B (LDH-B).
128	CATGGATCACAGTTT	H577840	0	5	15	0	0	D83174	Human collagen binding protein 2.
129	CATGAGCCTTTGTTG	H155632	1	2	15	23	5	X70940	H.sapiens elongation factor 1 alpha-2.
130	CATGTCTGCACCTCC	H910430	0	0	15	0	2	T30623	EST19638 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.
131	CATGAACAGAAAGCAA	H18469	0	2	15	3	11	C01011	HUMGS0004747, Human Gene Signature, 3'-directed cDNA sequence.
								zm62d06.s1	Stratagene fibroblast (#937212) Homo sapiens cDNA clone
								AA111865	530219 3'
								W56516	zd16c08.r1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens
								H30299	yo77d04.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 183943 5' simil
132	CATGTGTTCAAGACC	H980130	1	1	14	5	11	H50265	yo28c02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 179234 5'.
								W01702	za37a06.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sa
133	CATGTAGATAATGGC	H822331	1	4	14	6	14	W04495	za58b10.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sa
								W23528	ze71g11.s1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens
								D11838	Human HepG2 3'-directed MboI cDNA, clone hm02e09.
134	CATGCTTAATCCTGA	H508767	0	6	14	6	12	X75598	H.sapiens nm23H1 gene.
135	CATGGGCAGAGGACC	H673954	0	6	14	5	11	T35470	EST85850 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.
136	CATGTGACTGAAGCC	H925194	0	5	14	3	0	T35536	EST86951 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.

							T35545	EST87066 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.
137	CATGGATAGTTGTGG	H576495	0	1	14	2	1	yj3g1l.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 150596 3'
								zb17d08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 302319 3'
								za92h06.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 300059 3'
138	CATGGTGGTGACAC	H765573	1	4	13	6	13	yy01e06.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 241474 5' simil yi63g01.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 143952 5' simil
								EST79335 Homo sapiens cDNA similar to None..
139	CATGTGGGTACCCTT	H961304	0	6	13	2	9	yo3la05.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 179504 5' zc32c05.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo zc48c04.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo
								yh77f08.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 135783 5'
								Human prothymosin-alpha
140	CATGTTCAATTATAAT	H1003313	1	10	13	8	10	J04799 Human KIAA0190 protein
141	CATGCTTCTGTGTACT(T)	H515821	0	5	13	8	12	D80012 Human hLON ATP-dependent protease mRNA
142	CATGACTGCCGAAGT	H125315	1	5	13	2	5	U02389 Human hLON ATP-dependent protease mRNA
								T29819 EST96617 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to ATP-d
143	CATGGAAGAAGCTGA	H526495	1	3	13	1	6	X14850 Human histone H2A.X.
144	CATGCAACTCTATGG	H269775	0	1	13	1	2	J04088 Human DNA topoisomerase II (top2) mRNA
145	CATGAAATTGGTGC	H16303	0	0	13	0	0	K01891 Human beta globin retrovirus-like repetitive element
								I188396 EST28e05 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 28e05
146	CATGCTGCACCTTACT	H496114	1	2	13	1	8	X74796 H.sapiens p85Mcm mRNA. D28480 Human mRNA for hMCM2, complete cds.
								D55716 Human B lymphoma mRNA for Plcdc47, complete cds.
147	CATGAATATTGAGAA	H53129	0	5	13	6	11	T30327 EST14849 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None. T34394 EST66942 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.
								T47475 yb14c03.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 71140 5'. T50289 yb14h08.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 71199 5'.
								Unknown
148	CATGTCGCCGGCGC	H890535	0	1	13	2	1	Unknown
149	CATGGGGCAGCCG	H697495	0	2	13	2	7	H59914 Unknown
150	CATGCCAAGAAAGAA	H329737	0	6	12	4	4	U33818 Human inducible poly(A)-binding protein
151	CATGTTTTGATAA	H1048113	0	5	12	4	12	D16891 Human HepG2 3' region cDNA, clone hmd2c11.
152	CATGTGTGGAGGCC	H977034	0	0	12	0	0	M29882 Human apolipoprotein A-II
153	CATGCCACGGTTAG	H345789	0	5	12	5	4	Z49216 H.sapiens mitoxantrone-resistance associated mRNA.
154	CATGAATCTCCTAA	H63325	0	1	12	1	1	Unknown
155	CATGGACCTCCGGC	H548203	0	0	12	0	0	Unknown
156	CATGTGAATCTGGT	H921067	0	2	11	7	8	M93651 Human set gene

157	CATGTCCTTCTCCAC	H884181	0	5	11	14	8	X15804	Human alpha-actinin.
158	CATGTAATCTGTCTAC	H843485	0	4	11	2	3	T19569	609F Homo sapiens cDNA clone 609 similar to SET protein
159	CATGACGTTCTCTTC	H114144	0	0	11	1	17	Z36249	HHEA18W H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone HEA18W; za73e07.r1 Stratagene neuroepithelium (#937231) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 647268 5' similar to TR:E16910 E16910 ENDONUCLEASE. ; za98h04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 300631 3'.
160	CATGCCCTGAGTCAG	H358581	0	0	11	0	0	AA207189	ze90d01.s1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 366241 3'
161	CATGGAAATCCTCGA	H540023	0	3	11	3	1	N80776	AA025809
								AA279492	704313
162	CATGGACGCCGAAC	H550274	0	1	11	6	0		Unknown
163	CATGCCGACTGGGG	H631275	0	0	11	1	0	AA098867	zk84f04.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 489535 3' similar to SW:A5_XENLA P28824 A5 PROTEIN PRECURSOR
164	CATGGGAACACACAG	H656453	0	1	11	0	2	R48460	yj67c12.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 153814 5'. zp01c02.r1 Stratagene ovarian cancer (#937219) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 595106 5'
								AA173819	
165	CATGTTGCGGAGCCC	H1022502	0	2	11	2	1	L19183	HUMMAC30X Human MAC30 mRNA, 3' end.
								H61710	yr24a07.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 206196 3'.
								H77330	yu11f12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 233519 3'.
								N69482	za18d05.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 292905 3'.
166	CATGGCAGACATTGA	H598335	0	7	10	4	9	H41078	yp52c11.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 191060 3' simil
167	CATGCACCTGAAAA	H294401	0	1	10	5	0	H04630	yj49g03.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 152116 5'.
168	CATGGGTTGGCAGG	H719435	0	0	10	24	0	R77027	yj66e12.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 144238 5'.
169	CATGTTCTCTCGGC	H1007018	0	1	10	4	12	R32331	yh68g02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 134930 3' simil
170	CATGCTGCCGAGCT	-497192	0	8	10	1	10	T86566	yd77g07.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 114300 5' simil
171	CATGGTGAAAAAAA	H753665	0	2	10	3	7	S77357	transcript ch111 [human, RF1, RF48 stomach cancer c
172	CATGCTGTGCAGCA	H506149	0	6	10	6	1	M34338	Human spermidine synthase
173	CATGTAGTTTGTGG	-835515	0	1	10	0	2	U03911	Human mutator gene (hMSH2)
174	CATGATGTAGTAGTG	H242380	0	5	10	9	7	D55671	Human heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein
175	CATGGACCCACTACC	H545906	0	1	10	3	1	J03569	Human lymphocyte activation antigen 4F2 large subunit
176	CATGAAATAGGTTT	H12992	0	1	10	6	3	D53402	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-108D03. yb96f02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 79035 5'.
								T61971	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-171G06.
								D61243	yv44d02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 245571 5'.
								N77240	EST90898 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to EST c
177	CATGCCGGCGGTGGT	H371131	0	0	10	1	2	T35761	

178	CATGGACTGAGCTTG	H555168	0	8	10	3	3	T31901	EST40719 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.
179	CATGAAACGCCCAAT	H6481	0	2	10	1	3	X98264	[HSMPP4] H.sapiens mRNA for M-phase phosphoprotein, mpp4, 1523bp
180	CATGATGAGGCCGGG	H232027	0	4	10	7	1		Unknown
181	CATGGCCACATCCG(A)	H610614	0	9	10	6	2	D87433	Human mRNA for KIAA0246 gene, partial cds

Table 3 - Transcripts decreased in colon cancer
**Transcripts decreased in only colon primary tumors
 compared to normal colon (51 genes)**

NC: Normal Colon
 TU: Colon Primary Tumor
 CL: Colon Cancer Cell Line
 PT: Pancreatic Primary Tumor
 PC: Pancreatic Cancer Cell Line

#	Tag sequence	Tag Number	NC	CT	CL	PT	PC	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGGCTTTATTGT	H654591	184	110	185	203	111	X00351	Human mRNA for beta-actin.
2	CATGCTAGCCTCAG	H468434	170	61	130	80	75	X04098	Human mRNA for cytoskeletal gamma-actin.
3	CATGCAAAACCATCCA	H263478	137	83	245	36	502	X12883	Human mRNA for cytokeratin 18.
4	CATGCTTCCAGCTAA	H513181	64	23	36	53	104	D00017	Human lipocortin II mRNA.
5	CATGCCCCAGTTGCT	H348922	61	27	38	37	46	X04106	Human mRNA for calcium dependent protease (small subunit)
6	CATGGATGACCCCC	H581974	53	4	42	6	32	Z65513	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
7	CATGCTGTACAGACA	H504098	50	22	26	6	32	W61077	z30d02.r1 Soares fetal heart NbHL19W Homo sapiens
8	CATGCGGACTCACTG	H427848	47	15	26	18	4	D60944	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-141D02.
9	CATGCCCCCGCGGAA	H349801	47	10	21	15	8		Unknown
10	CATGCCTGGAAGAGG	H387107	46	19	39	47	14	J02783	Human thyroid hormone binding protein (p55) mRNA.
11	CATGGCCTGGCCATC	H621140	46	19	24	16	20	N33042	yy05d05.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 270345 3'
12	CATGAGCAGGAGCAG	H150053	43	12	26	24	20	W07627	zb06a05.r1 Soares fetal lung NbHL19W Homo sapiens
13	CATGAACGTGCAGG	H28235	42	6	57	2	10	X01630	Human mRNA for argininosuccinate synthetase.
14	CATGGCCGCCCTGCA	H615802	40	12	16	17	8	D43682	Human mRNA for very-long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogen
15	CATGTGGGGAGAGGA	H960651	40	5	36	10	5	D29146	Human keratinocyte cDNA, clone 173.
16	CATGGCTGCCCTTGA	H648575	38	10	20	6	39	K00557	human alpha-tubulin mRNA, 3' end.
17	CATGTGGCCATCTGC	H955615	37	5	15	19	18	AA341633	AA341633 EST47188 Fetal kidney II Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end
18	CATGCGTTCCTGCGG	H456167	35	4	36	8	0	X77956	H.sapiens ldl mRNA.
19	CATGTGCATCTGGTG	H937452	33	9	14	13	10	X87949	H.sapiens mRNA for BiP protein.
20	CATGGTGACCTCCTT	H755160	33	7	12	6	31	J04823	Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIII (COX8) mRNA
21	CATGTAGCTCTATGG	H826831	33	5	18	9	13	U16798	Human Na,K-ATPase alpha-1 subunit mRNA, complete c
22	CATGGTGCGCTAGGG	H760267	29	7	26	19	27	R50350	gb IR50350 IR50350 yj59c04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 153030 3'.
								R50013	yj59c04.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 153030 5'.
								C02981	Human Heart cDNA, clone 3NHCO642.

23	CATGGGGCGCTGTGG	H694767	28	6	20	6	26	T31329	EST30445 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to ubiquinol cytochrome-c reductase, 6.4 kDa.
24	CATGCCCTCCAGTAC	H382130	27	6	12	3	19		Unknown
25	CATGCCCTGTACAGC	H388627	27	3	14	8	7	H63643	y34d11.1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 207189 5' simil
26	CATGTCACAGTGCCT	H856806	24	5	8	17	11	W60924	zd27c08.1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens
27	CATGAATAAAGGCTA	H49320	23	5	7	11	13	L25081	Human GTPase (rhoC) mRNA, complete cds.
28	CATGTTGTTGTGAA	H1031929	23	5	13	15	25	D45887	Human mRNA for calmodulin, complete cds.
29	CATGAAGGTAGCAGA	H44179	23	4	10	16	12	N62815	y66b11.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 278493 3'.
30	CATGGTGTGGGGT	H769707	21	2	5	14	10	R68653	y14b06.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 139187 3'.
31	CATGTGCAGCGCCTG	H936344	21	1	5	7	13	X90858	H.sapiens mRNA for uridine phosphorylase.
32	CATGATGGCAGCGAG	H238697	20	2	4	0	3	H19458	yn54c02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 172226 3' simil
33	CATGGCCAGACACCC	H608326	20	1	6	1	9	T30468	EST17149 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None.
34	CATGCTTCTTGCCCC	H515990	20	0	17	3	0	V00491	Human gene for alpha 1 globin.
35	CATGACCCACGTCAG	H86453	19	2	7	22	9	X51345	Human jun-B mRNA for JUN-B protein.
36	CATGGGCTGCCTGCC	H686458	18	3	4	5	8	R72429	y90e08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 156038 3'.
								R484491	yj67b10.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 153787 3'.
								RS2128	yj72b03.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 154253 3'.
								X12910	Human Na ⁺ ,K ⁺ ATPase gene exons 1 - 3 (alpha III is
									Unknown
37	CATGGAGGCGCGTG	H567660	18	2	14	6	16	X12910	Unknown
38	CATGGATGAATCCGG	H581847	17	1	3	2	2		H.sapiens HCG I mRNA.
39	CATGAGCCCGACCCAC	H153109	16	2	11	7	5	X81006	Homo sapiens porin (por) mRNA, complete cds and tr
40	CATGGTTCAGCTGTC	H774780	16	2	12	3	12	L08666	Human 78 kDa gastrin-binding protein mRNA, complet
41	CATGCCCTCGCTCAGT	H383443	16	1	8	6	7	U04627	Human BENE mRNA, partial cds.
42	CATGCAATAAAAGT	H265219	15	1	8	9	0	U17077	Human semaphorin V mRNA, complete cds.
43	CATGTGCCGCCCGCA	H940378	15	1	8	0	3	U28369	Human HepG2 3'-directed MboI cDNA, clone s150.
44	CATGGCAGTGGCCTC	H601752	15	0	6	4	3	D12038	Human TNF-alpha inducible responsive element mRNA,
45	CATGCTGGGCCTGAA	H502137	14	0	3	3	18	U77396	H.sapiens EDDRI gene for receptor tyrosine kinase.
46	CATGGCCCATTTGGAG	H611305	13	1	6	13	17	Z29093	ye38a04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 119982 3'.
47	CATGAAGAAACCTC	H32792	12	0	2	2	0	T94990	za25g05.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 293624 3'.
								N69310	zb86e03.s1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo sapiens cDNA
									clone 310492 3'
								N98502	H.sapiens EST sequence (007-X1-01) from skeletal m
48	CATGGAATGATTCT	H538878	12	0	6	6	14	F18838	z21b10.s1 Stratagene NT2 neuronal precursor 937230 Homo sapiens
49	CATGGCCTGGTCCTT	H621272	12	0	3	3	8	AA226928	cDNA clone 664027 3'
50	CCATGGCCCCACACAG	H610579	11	0	1	1	0	M60047	Human heparin binding protein (HBP17) mRNA

51	CATGGGATTCCAGTT	H671052	11	0	4	3	2	WS2456	zc45e09.r1 Soares senescent fibroblasts NbHSF Homo
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Transcripts decreased in both colon primary tumors and colon cancer cell lines compared to normal colon (130 genes)

NC: Normal Colon

TU: Colon Primary Tumor

CL: Colon Cancer Cell Line

PT: Pancreatic Primary Tumor

PC: Pancreatic Cancer Cell Line

#	Tag Sequence	Tag Number	NC	TU	CL	PT	PC	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGCCCTCCAGCTAC	H382109	803	191	304	136	663	X12882	Human mRNA for cytokeratin 8.
2	CATGCTAAGACTTCA	H460926	708	282	402	142	497	F15636	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (002T15)
3	CATGGCCCCAGGTCAC	H610997	705	58	2	2	1		Unknown
4	CATGACCCCTGGCCA	H90022	512	348	93	43	235	F16940	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (009-T1-21) f
5	CATGACATTGGGTGA	H81583	504	92	4	0	0	M10050	Human liver fatty acid binding protein (FABP) mRNA
6	CATGGCGAAACCCTG	H622680	486	108	27	30	13	S61953	c-erbB3=receptor tyrosine kinase (alternatively sp
7	CATGAGCCCTACAAA	H153361	367	242	132	71	204	F15506	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (1-t-02) from
8	CATGGACCCCAAGATA	H545828	276	131	0	7	0	T39321	ya04c01.r2 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 60480 5'
								H24673	yl41a01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 160776 3'
									HUMGS02706 Human colon 3'directed Mbol cDNA, HUMGS02706, clone cm1673.
								D25586	
								T96160	ye09b02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 117195 3'
9	CATGGCCGGGTGGGC	H617195	256	88	148	144	178	X64364	H.sapiens mRNA for M6 antigen.
10	CATGTTGGGGTTTCC	H1026814	202	75	84	235	369	M11146	Human ferritin H chain mRNA, complete cds.
11	CATGCTCCACCCGAA (or G)	H479577	201	120	0	11	3	L15203	Human secretory protein (P1.B) mRNA, complete cds.
12	CATGGCAGGCGCTCA	H600670	196	68	6	32	19	X93036	H.sapiens mRNA for MAT8 protein.
13	CATGATCGTGGCGGG	H224923	194	24	97	40	39	H93844	yy07h09.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 242081 5' similar to SP-A39484
14	CATGCAAGCATCCCC	H271574	190	99	101	30	139	F17001	A39484 ANDROGEN-WITHDRAWAL APOPTOSIS PROTEIN RVPL.
15	CATGGACATCAAGTC	H544012	189	33	76	57	219	Y00503	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (011-T1-13) f
									Human mRNA for keratin 19.
									z605a11.r1 Soares fetal lung NbHL19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 301148 5' similar to gb:V00567 BETA-2-MICROGLOBULIN
									PRECURSOR (HUMAN):
16	CATGGTTGTGGTTAA	H782013	178	110	14	340	139	W16632	zo31h04.s1 Stragene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone
								AA143804	58535 3'

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

										AA303091	EST12940 Uterus tumor 1 Homo sapiens cDNA 3' end za52d02.r1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone 296163 5'.
63	CATGCCAGCTCCTGT	H599903	43	8	17	24	13			W02429	296163 5'.
										N20325	yx44c11.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 264596 3'.
										N45127	yz13c12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 282934 3'.
										N90407	zb38c11.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sapiens cDNA clone 305876 3'.
64	CATGTGTCTCTGGTTC	H972720	43	12	14	25	5			U03106	Human wild-type p53 activated fragment-1 (WAF1) mR
										W37827	zc11f01.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sapiens cDNA clone 322009 3'.
65	CATGACAAACCCCA	H65878	42	16	7	12	11			W15332	gb1W15332 W15332 zc16d10.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sapiens cDNA clone 322483 3'.
										W32410	zc04g10.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sapiens cDNA clone 321378 3'.
										N32312	yw82c01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 258720 3'.
										U51478	Human sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase beta-3 Unknown
66	CATGTAGGATGGGG	H828331	41	6	11	6	9				Unknown
67	CATGACTGTGGCGC	H126619	41	7	1	4	35				Unknown
68	CATGGTAGCAGGTGT	H730287	40	7	13	17	24			AA180815	zp44f11.s1 Stratagene muscle 937209 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 612333 3' similar to contains Alu repetitive element; yh87e04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 136734 3' similar to contains Alu repetitive element;
										R34696	yh87e04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 136734 3' similar to contains Alu repetitive element;
										R34696	repetitive element;
										AA194497	zq06e03.s1 Stratagene muscle 937209 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 628924 3' similar to contains Alu repetitive element
											hbc760 Homo sapiens cDNA clone hbc760 3'end similar to nonspecific crossreacting antigen.
69	CATGAATCACAATA	H53508	40	12	0	3	0			T11144	zl67e01.s1 Stratagene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 509688 3' similar to TR:G189087
										AA058357	similar to none
										C05803	similar to none
											zo31e02.s1 Stratagene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 588506 3'.
70	CATGAGGATGGTCCC	H167606	40	11	4	4	5			AA143765	zp45b09.s1 Stratagene HeLa cell s3 937216 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 612377 3'.
										AA179299	612377 3'.

[illegible]

[illegible]

99	CATGTACCTCTGATT	H810468	27	5	7	11	12	X65614	H.sapiens mRNA for calcium-binding protein S100P.
100	CATGATGATGGCACC	H233106	26	0	2	0	2		embJZ69881 HSSERCA3M H.sapiens mRNA for adenosine triphosphatase, calcium
101	CATGTTCTGTAGCCC	H1014566	25	5	0	4	0		ye65c02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 122594 5'.
102	CATGCCTGTCTGCCA	H388382	24	1	2	1	3	T95568 T87539	yd89f09.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 115433 3'.
									gb AA347726 AA347726 EST54132 Fetal heart II Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to transmembrane secretory component
103	CATGTATGATGAGCA	H844682	23	4	0	1	0		
104	CATGCTGGCAAGGT	H500747	23	0	0	0	0		
105	CATGCTTGATCCCA	H517078	23	4	4	17	7	L42379	Homo sapiens bone-derived growth factor (BPGF-1) m
106	CATGCTTGACATACC	H516402	22	0	0	7	2	X68277	H.sapiens CL 100 mRNA for protein tyrosine phosphatase hydrolase
									Human N-benzoyl-L-tyrosyl-p-amino-benzoic acid
107	CATGGCTGGCACATT	H649492	22	5	0	0	0	M82962	alpha subunit (PPH alpha) mRNA, complete cds
108	CATGCTGAATTATG	H909556	21	1	1	1	1	X16354	Human mRNA for transmembrane carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
									H.sapiens mRNA for Gal-beta(1-3/1-4)GlcNAc alpha-2,3-sialyltransferase
109	CATGGGAAGAGCACT	H657554	21	1	1	3	3	X74570	yo45d01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 180865 3' similar to contains
									PTR5 repetitive element
110	CATGGCTCTTCCCCA	H646998	20	2	0	1	0	R87768	yo36g07.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 180060 3' similar to contains
									PTR5 repetitive element
								R85880	
111	CATGAAATCTGGCAC	H14245	20	2	0	4	3	L20826	Human I-plastin mRNA, complete cds.
112	CATGTAAATTGCATT	H802708	19	2	0	1	7	Z50751	HSB4BMR H.sapiens mRNA for B4B
								U77085	Human epithelial membrane protein (CL-20) mRNA, complete cds
								Y07909	HSPAPR H.sapiens mRNA for Progression Associated Protein
113	CATGGTGGGGCGCC	H764570	18	1	1	8	2	R48529	yj64g10.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 153570 5'.
									EST10a24 Clontech adult human fat cell library HL1108A Homo sapiens cDNA clone 10a24.
114	CATGTTATGGTGTA	H998127	17	0	0	1	0	T27534	yo45d01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 114895 3'.
115	CATGGGAGAACAGC	H663571	17	1	2	4	0	T86124	zo15g05.s1 Stragene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone
								AA131008	587000 3'.
								R49945	yj58g11.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 152996 3'.
								T57044	ya84h01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 68401 3'.
116	CATGCCAACACCAGC	H328787	17	1	0	0	0		
117	CATGAGGTGACTGGG	H178299	17	0	0	0	0		
118	CATGGCCATCCTCCA	H609654	16	0	0	0	0		gb J73013 J73013 yj94a09.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 156376 5'.

			H1039799	15	1	0	4	4	M69013	Human guanine nucleotide-binding regulatory protein
119	CATGTTTCTCGTCGC		H1039799	15	1	1	1	0		Unknown
120	CATGTCAGAGCGCTG		H860776	15	1	1	1	0		yv72h06.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone 248315 3' similar to contains element PTR7 repetitive element
121	CATGTTCCGCGTTCC		H1006014	14	1	0	0	2	N58523	Unknown
122	CATGTACGGTGTGGG		H814011	14	1	0	0	0		Unknown
123	CATGCTCAGAACTTG		H477216	14	0	1	4	13		Unknown
124	CATGGGACTAAATGA		H662543	13	1	0	1	0	M29540	Human carcinoembryonic antigen mRNA (CEA), complete cds.
125	CATGGCTTGGGGATT		H653988	12	0	0	0	1	D25786	HUMGS04154 Human colon 3'directed Mbol cDNA, HUMGS04154, clone cm0215.
									T73613	yc36e02.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 82778 5' similar to gb:L07765 LIVER CARBOXYLESTERASE PRECURSOR
126	CATGACCCCAACTGCC		H86138	12	0	0	0	1		Unknown
127	CATGCTGAACCTCCC		H491894	12	0	0	2	2		gb T95615 T95615 ye40e03.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 120220 3'.
128	CATGCAAGAGTTTCT		H271102	11	0	0	2	0	AA226797	zr19b11.s1 Stratagene NT2 neuronal precursor 937230 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 663837 3'
									AA218730	zq97h01.s1 Stratagene NT2 neuronal precursor 937230 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 649969 3'
129	CATGGTCCGAGTGCA		H743610	11	0	0	8	5	H38178	yp57f10.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 191563 5' similar to gb:M90657 TUMOR-ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN L6 (HUMAN);
130	CATGTTTGGTTTCAC		H1043445	11	0	0	0	0		Unknown

Transcripts decreased in only colon cancer cell lines compared to normal colon (78 genes)

NC: Normal Colon

TU: Colon Primary Tumor

CL: Colon Cancer Cell Line

PT: Pancreatic Primary Tumor

PC: Pancreatic Cancer Cell Line

#	Tag sequence	Tag Number	NC	TU	CL	PT	PC	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGCACCTAATTGG	H285759	612	755	411	161	333	F15516	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (1-t-12)
2	CATGATTGGAAGC	H260227	603	566	158	249	173	F12396	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone c-39e04.
3	CATGTGATTCACCT	H933704	452	595	235	80	314	L08441	Human autonomously replicating sequence (ARS) mRNA
4	CATGTTACATACCT	H1002566	444	357	114	64	191	F15553	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (001T14)
5	CATGCCACTGCACCT	H335432	385	402	223	278	132	X51525	Human cortex mRNA containing an Alu repetitive element
6	CATGACTAACACCT	H114966	369	446	171	76	161	F16402	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (141-20)
7	CATGCACTACTCAC	H291282	293	527	78	14	83	U09500	Human mitochondrial cytochrome b gene, partial cds
8	CATGAAACATTCCT	H1272	200	169	98	17	223	F15744	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (101-03)
9	CATGCTCATAAGGAA	H478249	184	127	70	21	75	F15511	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (1-t-07)
10	CATGTCGAAGCCCC	H885334	147	183	94	49	57	F18587	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (022T19)
11	CATGACGCAGGGAGA	H103075	145	160	91	69	47	H03983	Yj47a08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 151862 3'.
12	CATGTTGCCAGGCT	H1025322	124	194	63	111	51	X74301	H.sapiens mRNA for MHC class II transactivator.
13	CATGTTGGTGAAGGA	H1027595	98	106	17	183	107	M17733	Human thymosin beta-4 mRNA, complete cds.
14	CATGATCACGCCCTC	H214616	97	186	17	41	49	U46913	Human EST overexpressed in pancreatic cancer (xs31)
15	CATGTGCCTGCACCA	H941638	67	48	25	75	34	X05607	Human mRNA for cysteine proteinase inhibitor precursor
16	CATGAGACCCACAAC	H136465	64	121	28	24	15	D54113	Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-129B05.
17	CATGAGTTTGTAGT	H196339	60	33	17	13	15	X14758	Human mRNA for adenocarcinoma-associated antigen
18	CATGGGAACAACAG	H656389	56	41	4	31	3	L33930	Homo sapiens CD24 signal transducer mRNA
19	CATGTGGTGTATGCA	H965434	53	271	6	30	5	D50954	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-002A10.
20	CATGGAAATACAGTT	H527436	49	35	10	100	36	M11233	Human cathepsin D mRNA, complete cds.
21	CATGGTGGCTCACGC	H763719	49	37	21	27	15	U25801	Human Tax1 binding protein mRNA, partial cds.
22	CATGGTGGTGCACAC	H765509	45	26	18	23	15	U31215	Human metabotropic glutamate receptor 1 alpha
23	CATGGGGTTGGCTTG	H704160	44	56	2	6	1	S79597	tRNASer(UNC) [human, muscle, MERRF/MELAS overlap s
24	CATGGTGGCGGTGC	H763567	42	32	15	20	5	T48809	yb05c03.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 70276 5' contai
25	CATGTAGACTAGCAA	H821029	39	23	1	23	10	M69023	Human globin gene.

26	CATGGCTAGGTTTAT	H641789	38	144	13	25	13	D51017	Human fetal brain cDNA 3'-end GEN-007C04.
27	CATGGGCTTTAGGGA	H687915	37	372	6	29	11	W15552	zb91h11.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sap
28	CATGGGGGTACGGG	H699691	37	170	11	16	9	F16326	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (132-20) from skeletal muscle
29	CATGATTTTCTAAAA	H261569	33	13	11	8	2	AA315049	EST186995 HCC cell line (metastasis to liver in mouse) II Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end
30	CATGCACITGCCCT	H294488	33	18	11	17	36	F01150	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone A6A03; ver
31	CATGCCCTGCTGCAGG	H386963	32	13	0	6	2	N29971	yw53h01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 255985 3'
32	CATGAGAACCTTCCA	H132598	32	14	3	16	12	K02883	Human MHC class I HLA-A2 gene, complete cds.
33	CATGCTCTGCCCTC	H489822	32	32	7	20	5	R09140	y25f12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 127919 3'
								R76005	y122c10.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 158994 3'
								T33596	EST58371 Homo sapiens cDNA 3' end similar to None..
34	CATGGCCATCCCTT	H609624	29	73	7	14	16	F16449	H.sapiens mitochondrial EST sequence (129-09)
35	CATGGCCCCAGCGGCC	H610922	28	9	1	1	7	AA292959	z54f10.s1 Soares ovary tumor NbHOT Homo sapiens cDNA clone 726187 3'
36	CATGTGGCGCGTGTGTC	H956860	26	8	1	1	2	AA292466	z31c11.r1 Soares ovary tumor NbHOT Homo sapiens cDNA clone 723956 5' similar to TR:G205858 G205858 RAT ORF
									zb62d07.s1 Soares fetal lung NbHL19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 308173 3' similar to PIR:A39484 A39484 androgen-withdrawal apoptosis protein RVPI, prostatic - rat
								N92384	zb19c06.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 302506 3' similar to PIR:A39484 A39484 androgen-withdrawal apoptosis protein RVPI, prostatic - rat ;
								N80203	z39d06.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 485195 3' similar to PIR:A39484 A39484 androgen-withdrawal apoptosis protein RVPI
								AA039323	Human partial cDNA sequence with CCA repeat region
37	CATGAGGGTGTTTTTC	H175872	26	218	7	20	10	U21468	Human epistatin variant A mRNA, 3' end.
38	CATGCCTGGGAAGTG	H387596	25	10	0	45	17	M34088	Unknown
39	CATGAGTCTGCTGGA	H188027	24	9	1	0	0		
40	CATGCCCGCCTCTTC	H353760	24	11	2	3	4	T10098	seq816 Homo sapiens cDNA clone b4HB3MA-COT8-HAP-Ft
41	CATGAAAAGAGTGGT	H2235	22	9	2	0	7	X83228	H.sapiens mRNA for LI-cadherin.
42	CATGGCCACGTGGAG	H607977	21	7	1	2	2	L27415	Homo sapiens huntingtin (HD) gene, exon 66.
								C00470	dbj C00470 C00470 HUMGS0007620, Human Gene Signature, 3'-directed cDNA sequence.
43	CATGAGGATGTGGG	H167659	21	5	4	1	3	N63531	yy62g08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 278174 3'.

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62	CATGGGGCTACGTCC	H695406	14	4	0	1	0	M25629	Human kalikrein mRNA, complete cds, clone clone p
63	CATGCCCGGCTCCTC	H354776	14	7	1	5	2	H18836	ym45d10.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 51262 3'
								AA026974	zk01e10.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 469290 3'
									zu12c12.r1 Soares testis NHT Homo sapiens cDNA clone 731638 5'
								AA405031	similar to gb:M61900 Human prostaglandin D synthase gene, complete cds. (HUMAN);
64	CATGAGGTACTACTA	H176584	13	9	0	9	8	U66894	gb U66894 HSU66894 Human epithelium-restricted Ets protein ESX mRNA,
								U73843	Human epithelial-specific transcription factor ESE-1b (ESE-1) mRNA, complete cds
65	CATGCAAAATAAATTA	H265232	13	3	0	1	0	D25996	Human colon 3'directed Mbol cDNA, HUMGS06772
66	CATGCTGTAAAAAAA	H503809	13	6	0	1	1		Unknown
67	CATGGTTCAATCCCT	H774358	13	3	0	2	0	AA071520	ze88g07.s1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 366108 3'
								N90742	za90h10.s1 Soares fetal lung NbHL19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 299875 3'
								AA086292	zn52h06.s1 Stratagene muscle 937209 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 561851 3'
68	CATGAATAAAGCCTT	H49304	12	4	0	0	0	D11499	Human HepG2 3'-directed Mbol cDNA, clone a-35.
69	CATGGGAAGGTTTAC	H658173	12	2	0	1	0	T16031	IB2474 Homo sapiens cDNA 3'end.
70	CATGGGATGGCTTAT	H670333	12	1	0	6	1	T74426	yc82e01.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 22306 5'
71	CATGGGTGGCCCGG	H715099	12	2	0	3	2	N73771	za61h02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 297075 3'
								W90388	zh75f08.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 417927 3'
								F03786	H. sapiens partial cDNA sequence; clone c-29h08.
72	CATGTACTGTACTTC	H817952	12	2	0	0	0	U14631	Human 11 beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type II
73	CATGCCCTTGCACTC	H360008	11	6	0	3	3	T41121	ya31a06.s5 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 62194 3' contains Alu repetitive element.
74	CATGCGGTGGGACCA	H440966	11	4	0	2	0		Unknown
75	CATGGCCCCCAACCA	H611590	11	2	0	0	0		Unknown
76	CATGGCCGGCGCTC	H616862	11	2	0	0	0	Z58486	Unknown
77	CATGGGAGGCGCTCA	H666014	11	1	0	0	0		Unknown

78	CATGTCCCCCGTTACA	H874226	11	11	0	0	0	0	W68073	zd42c12.s1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 343318 3' similar to contains Alu repetitive element;
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Table 4 - Transcripts increased in pancreas_cancer -
SAGE Tags elevated only in Pancreatic Tumor

NC: Normal Colon

Tu: Colon Tumor

CC: Colon Cancer Cell Line

PT: Pancreatic Tumor

PC: Pancreatic Cell Line

	Tag Sequence	Tag Number	NC	Tu	CC	PT	PC	Examples	Accession	Gene Name
1	CATGAAAGCAAACCA	H9222	0	6	1	3	11		R38305	yh95b04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 137455 3'
									AA126719	zk95b03.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 490541 3'
									AA044296	zk51c03.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 486340 3'
									AA131586	zl33c08.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 503726 3'
									AA157983	zo71h12.s1 Stratagene pancreas (#937208) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 592391 3'
2	CATGAAAGCAGTTTA	H9408	1	5	2	21	3	Examples	AA292929	zf54e04.s1 Soares ovary tumor NbHOT Homo sapiens cDNA clone 726174 3'
									AA159306	zo78c07.s1 Stratagene pancreas (#937208) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 7078c07.s1 Stratagene pancreas (#937208) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 154129 3'
									R54012	yj70h01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 79335 3'
									T62936	yb99f08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 79335 3'
									X52426	H. sapiens mRNA for cytokeratin 13
3	CATGAAAGCGGGCT	H9898	0	0	0	0	13	Examples	X51698	H. sapiens spasmodic polypeptide (SP) mRNA.
4	CATGAAATCCTGGGT	H13803	0	1	1	16	2	Examples	N70419	za61d12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 297047 3'
5	CATGAAATGGACAC	H14865	0	0	1	0	13	Examples	AA411599	zv16g01.r1 Soares NhHPu S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 753840 5'
									AA410508	zv16g01.s1 Soares NhHPu S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 753840 3'
									AA115723	zl86g12.s1 Stratagene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 511558 3'
6	CATGAACCAAGTTGT	H21247	1	1	6	8	13	Examples	AA132875	zo19c04.s1 Stratagene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 587358 3'
									AA147677	zo44a06.s1 Stratagene endothelial cell 937223 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 589714 3'

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

47	CATGCAGCCTGGGGC	H300971	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Examples	AA149942	z668d04.s1 Stratagene pancreas (#937208) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 592039 3' similar to TR:E218488 E218488 TRYPTASE
48	CATGCAGCGCGCCCT	H301462	4	11	12	10	21			Examples	AA187553	zp66b09.r1 Stratagene endothelial cell 937223 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 625145 5' similar to gb:M16937 HOMEBOX PROTEIN HOX-B7 (HUMAN); contains element MER22 repetitive element
49	CATGCAGGTGTCTCT	H307126	0	0	4	0	10		No Match		M16937	Homeobox protein HOX-B7
50	CATGCAGTCTCTCAA	H309109	2	6	6	2	17		Examples	U14972		Human ribosomal protein S10 mRNA
51	CATGCATCCCGTGAC	H316857	0	3	3	3	13		Examples	U27293		Human leukotriene A4 hydrolase gene
										J03459		Human leukotriene A-4 hydrolase mRNA, complete cds
										J02959		Human leukotriene A-4 hydrolase mRNA, complete cds
52	CATGCATTCCTCCTT	H325080	0	2	5	13	3		Examples	X82434		H.sapiens mRNA for emerlin
53	CATGCCACCCACCC	H333138	3	7	17	18	2		Examples	M88338		Human serum constituent protein (MSE55) mRNA
54	CATGCCAGTGGCCCG	H339606	23	11	37	22	56		Examples	U14971		Human ribosomal protein S9 mRNA
55	CATGCCATTCTCTGG	H344031	0	2	6	1	10		Examples	L01697		Homo sapiens alpha-1 type XV collagen mRNA
56	CATGCCCAAGCTAGC	H344691	19	8	8	18	44		Examples	X54079		Human mRNA for heat shock protein HSP27.
										Z23090		H.sapiens mRNA for 28 kDa heat shock protein
										X16477		Human mRNA fragment for estrogen-regulated 24k protein
										S74571		estrogen receptor-related protein=27-kDa heat shock protein
57	CATGCCCATCCGAAA	H347489	20	15	43	19	61		Examples	X69392		H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L26.
										L07287		Human ribosomal protein L26 (RPL26) gene
58	CATGCCCCCTGCAGA	H350099	0	1	6	14	25		Examples	U40434		Human mesothelin or CAK1 antigen precursor mRNA
												Human mRNA for pre-pro-megakaryocyte potentiating factor, complete cds.
										D49441		
59	CATGCCCGCATAGAT	H353481	0	0	0	8	11		Examples	U12819		Human p16-INK4 (p16) gene
										U38945		Human hypothetical 18.1 kDa protein (CDKN2A) mRNA
												MTS1= multiple tumor suppressor 1/cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor p16
										S69804		CDK41=cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor
										S69822		tumor suppressor gene, P16/MTS1/CDKN2=cell cycle cycle negative
										S78535		regulator beta form
60	CATGCCCTCCTGGGG	H357867	8	2	5	14	34		Examples	Z47319		H.sapiens mRNA for expressed sequence tag (clone 21f7119)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

									M73239	Human (clone SF1) hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)
									M73240	Human (clone SF2) hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)
									X02920	Human mRNA for alpha 1-antitrypsin carboxyterminal, 0
109	CATGGGAAAGTGCT	H65547	18	13	3	70	1	Examples	X01683	Human mRNA for alpha 1-antitrypsin
									V00496	Human messenger RNA for alpha-1-antitrypsin
									J00067	Human alpha-1 antitrypsin gene, 3' end
									z122b01.s1	Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone
									502633 3'	
110	CATGGGAAGGAGGC	H658059	0	0	4	6	16	Examples	AA127040	seq2272 Homo sapiens cDNA clone ssb4HB3MA(extended-R-6) 3'
									W81387	H.sapiens RNA for snRNP protein B
									H45477	Human small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particle SmB
									D26598	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6, 0
111	CATGGGAGTCATTGT	H666943	6	5	6	10	32	Examples	N74310	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									H92750	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
112	CATGGGAGTGTGCGT	H667367	0	0	1	1	10	Examples	T24084	seq2272 Homo sapiens cDNA clone ssb4HB3MA(extended-R-6) 3'
									X17567	H.sapiens RNA for snRNP protein B
									M34081	Human small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particle SmB
									M69054	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6, 0
114	CATGGGCCCTCACC	H677330	0	0	2	9	22	Examples	M62402	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									N74323	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
115	CATGGGCCCTCTGAG	H677753	0	1	4	7	14	Examples	H46766	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									H41102	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									AA074777	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
116	CATGGGCTGGTCTGG	H686815	0	1	3	13	22	Examples	AA062735	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									AA112905	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									No Match	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
117	CATGGGGAAGCAGAT	H688713	25	7	9	0	72	No Match	No Match	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
118	CATGGGGAGGGGTGG	H690863	2	3	1	16	2	No Match	No Match	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
119	CATGGGGAGGGTAGCA	H690890	1	0	1	14	1	No Match	No Match	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
120	CATGGGGCATCTCTT	H693112	1	1	3	39	2	Examples	V00523	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									X00274	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
									K01171	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6

								J00202	human hla-dr heavy chain gene; 3' flank
21	CATGGGTGGGAGAT	H715401	1	4	10	10	14	Examples	Human chromosome 17q21 mRNA clone LF113.
								T33413	EST57778 Homo sapiens cDNA 3' end similar to None
								T33339	EST57474 Homo sapiens cDNA 3' end similar to None
								M59911	Human integrin alpha-3 chain mRNA
22	CATGGTACTGTAGCA	H728778	3	3	1	16	30	Examples	H.sapiens mRNA for putative p64 CLCP protein
23	CATGGTACTGTGGCT	H728810	23	10	16	15	50	Examples	Human thrombospondin 2 (THBS2) mRNA
24	CATGGTCAAAATTTC	H737344	0	0	0	10	1	Examples	Human mRNA (HA1756) for ORF
25	CATGGTCTGGGGCTT	H752296	25	35	45	76	29	Examples	Human keratinocyte cDNA, clone 686
								D29543	yp07a05.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 186704 3'
26	CATGGTCTGTGAGAG	H752521	0	5	7	12	2	Examples	yx44g12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 264646 3'
								N20338	zo76e09.s1 Stratagene pancreas (#937208) Homo sapiens cDNA clone
								AA158271	592840 3'
27	CATGGTCTGTGCAGG	H752531	0	0	0	1	13	No Match	
28	CATGGTCTTTGAAGCC	H753162	0	1	2	1	10	No Match	Class C, H.sapiens RPS3a gene
29	CATGGTGAAGGCAGT	H754323	25	14	42	15	89	Examples	GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE P (HUMAN)
30	CATGGTGAAATGACGG	H754567	0	2	8	1	10	Examples	Human mRNA for serum amyloid A (SAA) protein
31	CATGGTGCAGGAGAC	H760361	0	3	2	11	25	Examples	Human SnRNP core protein Sm D2 mRNA
32	CATGGTGCTGGAGAA	H761481	2	9	9	13	26	Examples	Cystatin M (CST6)
33	CATGGTGGAGGGCAC	H762533	1	1	3	6	34	Examples	yol12h12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 177767 3'
34	CATGGTGGTACAGGA	H765003	14	17	15	39	30	Examples	zf13a06.s1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone
								AA047563	376786 3'
								AA130701	zol13f02.s1 Stratagene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 586779
35	CATGGTTCACTGCAG	H774629	0	2	1	13	3	Examples	H.sapiens gene for intercellular adhesion molecule
								M24283	Human major group rhinovirus receptor (HRV) mRNA
								J03132	Human intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
								M55100	Human cell surface glycoprotein P3.58 mRNA
								K02765	Human complement component C3 mRNA, alpha and beta
36	CATGGTTGTCTTTGG	H781823	1	1	6	30	24	Examples	Human beta-2-microglobulin gene
37	CATGGTTGTGGTTAA	H782013	178	110	14	340	139	Examples	Human mRNA for proteasome subunit HC3
38	CATGGTTTAAATCGA	H782391	1	6	12	4	14	Examples	
								X57025	INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR I-A PRECURSOR (HUMAN)
39	CATGTAAGGCTTAAC	H797169	0	0	6	1	12	Examples	
40	CATGTAATTTTGGAA	H802793	0	2	5	2	10	No Match	

	H802793					No Match Examples	X85373	H.sapiens mRNA for Sm protein G
CATGTAATTTTGGAT	H806901	1	4	2	3	14		
CATGTACATTTTCAT	H808370	0	1	4	0	10	No Match	
CATGTACCCCGTACA	H808925	0	0	0	17	7	No Match	
CATGTACCCTTCTAT	H827437	1	0	5	5	24	Examples	Human placental tissue factor (two forms) mRNA
CATGTAGGAAGTAA							M16553	Human tissue factor mRNA, complete cds
							M27436	Human tissue factor gene, complete cds
							X64899	H.sapiens mRNA homologous to mouse P21 mRNA.
CATGTAGTTTGCTA	H831416	49	61	61	89	130	Examples	Human mRNA for translationally controlled tumor protein
							X16064	
							L13806	Homo sapiens (clone 04) translationally controlled tumor protein
							M98479	Human transglutaminase mRNA
CATGPATATTTTCTC	H839672	1	0	3	8	16	Examples	Human HepG2 3'-directed MboI cDNA, clone s247
CATGPATTTTCTGCC	H851834	0	1	2	16	3	Examples	H.sapiens alpha NAC mRNA
CATGTCACAAAGCAA	H856209	10	28	27	24	48	Examples	Human mRNA for vimentin.
CATGTCCAAATCGAT	H868569	0	1	0	43	17	Examples	H.sapiens vimentin gene
							Z19554	Human vimentin gene, complete cds
							M14144	Human vimentin (HuVim3) mRNA, 3' end
							M25246	z657a08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 307670 3'
CATGTCACTGGCCT	H870310	0	0	1	12	2	Examples	NIB978 Normalized infant brain, Bento Soares Homo sapiens cDNA 3'end
							T17488	EST56900 Infant brain Homo sapiens cDNA 3' end
							AA349906	H.sapiens mRNA for amphiglycan
CATGTCCAATCTGTTG	H871920	6	6	10	25	5	Examples	Human mRNA for syndecan core protein
							D13292	Human ribosomal protein S7 mRNA
CATGTCGTCTTTATC	H899060	2	5	15	1	69	Examples	tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 2 (3'-end region)
CATGTCTCTGATGCT	H908858	1	5	2	46	19	Examples	
CATGTCTTGTAACTG	H916232	0	4	3	1	13	Examples	yz93b03.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 290573 3'
CATGTCTTGTGCATA	H916372	14	22	15	20	45	Examples	Human lactate dehydrogenase-A gene
							X02152	Human mRNA for lactate dehydrogenase-A
							X02153	Human pseudogene for lactate dehydrogenase-A
CATGTGAAGTCACTG	H920392	1	1	6	0	16	No Match	
CATGTGAAGTTATAC	H920525	0	1	3	6	11	Examples	CTGTGTGG, Class A, Human mRNA for fibronectin receptor beta subunit.

158	CATGTGATGCTGGT	H932731	0	8	3	11	12	Examples	AA027860	zk05h07.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 469693 3'
159	CATGTGCCATCTGTA	H938876	1	3	7	3	16	Examples	M25753	G2/MITOTIC-SPECIFIC CYCLIN B1 (HUMAN)
									T60151	yc22c04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 81414 3'
									R67969	yi29g08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 140702 3'
										zo91f03.s1 Stratagene ovarian cancer (#937219) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 594269 3' similar to SW:NGAL_HUMAN P80188 NEUTROPHIL GELATINASE-ASSOCIATED LIPOCALIN PRECURSOR
160	CATGTGCCCTCAAA	H939841	11	13	3	13	43	Examples	AA169614	zb15d08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 302127 3' similar to SW:NGAL_HUMAN P80188 NEUTROPHIL GELATINASE-ASSOCIATED LIPOCALIN PRECURSOR
161	CATGTGCCCTCAGAA	H939849	3	4	0	11	19	Examples	N79823	zm90h04.s1 Stratagene ovarian cancer (#937219) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 545239 3' similar to SW:NGAL_HUMAN P80188 NEUTROPHIL GELATINASE-ASSOCIATED LIPOCALIN PRECURSOR
162	CATGTGCCCTCAGGA	H939851	13	31	10	25	83	Examples	AA075896	zl81e07.s1 Stratagene colon (#937204) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 511044 3'
162	CATGTGCCCTCAGGC	H920392						No Match		
163	CATGTGCCCTTACTTT	H941856	0	3	1	2	12	Examples	AA100279	
164	CATGTGCGCTGGCCCC	H944038	2	5	2	17	3	No Match		zk10a01.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 470088 3'
165	CATGTGCTTCATCTG	H949560	2	6	6	4	16	Examples	AA029262	yy66e10.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen INFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone 247722 3'
									N54281	zn76c02.s1 Stratagene NT2 neuronal precursor 937230 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 564098 3'
									AA114075	Homo sapiens guanylate kinase (GUK1) mRNA
166	CATGTGGAGTGGAGG	H953251	18	15	7	22	48	Examples	L76200	Human mRNA for precursor of apolipoprotein CI
167	CATGTGGCCCCAGGT	H955723	0	3	3	37	4	Examples	X00570	Homo sapiens cathepsin B mRNA
168	CATGTGGGTGAGCCA	H962086	13	15	13	76	27	Examples	L16510	Human cathepsin B proteinase mRNA, complete cds
									M14221	Human enigma gene
169	CATGTGTGAGCCCCCT	H975446	3	3	3	22	8	Examples	L35240	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L34 (RPL34) mRNA
170	CATGTGTGCTAAATG	H976644	8	21	26	18	50	Examples	L38941	Human gene for histone H1(O).
171	CATGTGTGTGTTTGT	H978687	6	7	16	25	15	Examples	X03473	zk23g08.s1 Soares pregnant uterus NbHPU Homo sapiens cDNA clone 471422 3'
172	CATGTTATGGATCTC	H997944	0	1	1	21	1	Examples	AA034505	

[illegible]

S1	CATGTTTCCTTCCTT	H1038296	0	6	3	7	17	Examples	M20471	Human brain-type clathrin light-chain a mRNA
									M20472	Human lymphocyte clathrin light-chain A mRNA
S2	CATGTTTGCACCTTT	H1041504	2	0	0	16	1	Examples	X78947	H. sapiens mRNA for connective tissue growth factor
									U14750	Human connective tissue growth factor mRNA
S3	CATGTTTGTAAAA	H1044225							H06492	y178c08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 44273 3'
									T35952	EST94173 Homo sapiens cDNA 3' end similar to None
									AA253218	zr33g10.s1 Soares NhMFPu S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 667170 3'

Table 5 - Transcripts increased in pancreas and colorectal cancer
SAGE tag that were elevated in both in colorectal and pancreatic tumor,
and are likely to be specific for tumor in general.

Tag Sequence	Tag Number	Accession	Description
1 CATG TGGAAATGAC C	-950498	M10629	Human alpha-1 collagen gene, 3' end with polyA sit
2 CATG CACTTCAAG G	-294155	U42376	Human retinoic acid induced RIG-E precursor (E) mR
		U56145	Human thymic shared antigen-1/stem cell antigen-2
3 CATG ATGTGAAGAG T(A)	-243747	J03040	Human SPARC/osteonectin mRNA, complete cds.
		M25746	Human osteonectin gene exon 10, complete cds.
4 CATG GCCCAGGAC C	-610466	X53416	Human mRNA for actin-binding protein (filamin) (AB
5 CATG ATCTTGTAC T	-229106	X02761	Human mRNA for fibronectin (FN precursor).
		K00799	human fibronectin (fn) 3' coding region and flank,
6 CATG GTGCGCTGAG C	-760291	X58536	Human mRNA for HLA class I locus C heavy chain.
		M26432	Human MHC class I HLA-C.1 gene, complete cds.
7 CATG ACAGGCTACG G	-76231	M95787	Human 22kDa smooth muscle protein (SM22) mRNA, com
		M83106	Human SM22 mRNA, 5' end.
8 CATG GTGTGTTGT A	-769020	M77349	Human transforming growth factor-beta induced gene
9 CATG GATTTCTCAG C	-589267	X53279	Human mRNA for placental-like alkaline phosphatase
		X55958	H.sapiens mRNA for alkaline phosphatase.
		J04948	Human alkaline phosphatase (ALP-1) mRNA, complete
10 CATG ACCATTCTGC T	-85882	X57351	Human 1-8D gene from interferon-inducible gene fam
		X02490	Human interferon-inducible mRNA (cDNA 1-8).
			Human mRNA for alpha-actinin.
11 CATG TCCTTCTCCA C	-884181	X15804	Human mRNA for KIAA0190 protein.
12 CATG CTTCTGTGTA C,T	-515821	D80012	Human TB2 gene mRNA, 3' end.
13 CATG ATGTAAAAA T	-241665	M74090	Human lysozyme mRNA, complete cds with an Alu repe
		J03801	Human lysozyme mRNA, complete cds.
		M19045	Human lysozyme mRNA, complete cds.
14 CATG GGCAGAGGAC C	-673954	X17620	Human mRNA for Nm23 protein, involved in developme
		X75598	H.sapiens nm23H1 gene.
15 CATG AATATTGAGA A	-53129	U62962	Human Int-6 mRNA, complete cds.
16 CATG TTTTGTATAA A	-1048113	D16891	Human HepG2 3' region cDNA, clone hmd2cl1.
17 CATG CAGCTGGCCA T	-302741	X53743	H.sapiens mRNA for fibulin-1 C.

18	CATG GTTCACATTA	G	-774461	X00497	Human mRNA for HLA-DR antigens associated invariant gamma-chain gene, ex
				M13560	Human Ia-associated invariant gamma-chain gene, ex
19	CATG AAAAGAAACT	T	-2056	Y00345	Human mRNA for polyA binding protein.
20	CATG AATGCAGGCA	G	-58533	M61831	Human S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) mRNA
				M61832	Human S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) mRNA
21	CATG TGAAATAAAA	C	-918273	X16934	Human hB23 gene for B23 nucleophosmin.
				M28699	Homo sapiens nucleolar phosphoprotein B23 (NPM1) m
				M23613	Homo sapiens nucleolar phosphoprotein B23 (NPM1) m
				M26697	Human nucleolar protein (B23) mRNA, complete cds.
22	CATG TTATGGGATC	T	-998030	M24194	Human MHC protein homologous to chicken B complex
23	CATG CAATAAATGT	T	-274492	D23661	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L37, complete cds
				L11567	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L37 mRNA, complete
24	CATG AGCCTTTTGT	G	-155632	D83174	Human mRNA for collagen binding protein 2.
25	CATG ACCTGTATCC	C	-97078	X57352	Human 1-8U gene from interferon-inducible gene fam
26	CATG TTCAATAAAA	A	-1000193	M17886	Human acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P1 mRNA, com
				J05068	human transcobalamin I mRNA, complete cds.
27	CATG CGACCCACG	C	-398663	M12529	Human apolipoprotein E mRNA, complete cds.
				K00396	Human apolipoprotein E (epsilon 2 and 3 alleles) m
28	CATG CAGATCTTG	T	-298495	X56998	Human UBA52 adrenal mRNA for ubiquitin-52 amino ac
				X56999	Human UBA52 placental mRNA for ubiquitin-52 amino
29	CATG CTGGCGAGCG	C	-501287	X07491	Human DNA inserts showing sperm-specific hypomethy
				M91670	Human ubiquitin carrier protein (E2-EPF) mRNA, com
30	CATG ATTGGCTTAA	A	-256497	L14272	Human prohibitin (PHB) gene, exons 1-7.
				S85655	prohibitin [human, mRNA, 1043 nt].
31	CATG GTGGTGGACA	C	-765573	U62435	Human nicotinic acetylcholine receptor alpha6 subu
				U68041	Human breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility pro
32	CATG TCCTGCCCCA	T	-883029	M24398	Human parathymosin mRNA, complete cds.
33	CATG ACTGGGTCTA	T	-125661	X58965	H. sapiens RNA for nm23-H2 gene.
				M36981	Human putative NDP kinase (nm23-H2S) mRNA, complet
				L16785	Homo sapiens c-myc transcription factor (puf) mRNA
34	CATG AAGAGATAG	A	-33331	U02032	Human ribosomal protein L23a mRNA, partial cds.
				U37230	Human ribosomal protein L23a mRNA, complete cds.
				U43701	Human ribosomal protein L23a mRNA, complete cds.

				L13799	Homo sapiens (clone 01) liver expressed protein mR
35	CATG ACATCATCGA	T	-79065	L06505	Human ribosomal protein L12 mRNA, complete cds.
36	CATG CTGTTGGTGA	T	-507577	D14530	Human homolog of yeast ribosomal protein S28, comp
37	CATG ATTATTTTC	T	-249854	X57959	H. sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L7.
				X57958	H. sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L7.
				X52967	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L7.
				L16558	Human ribosomal protein L7 (RPL7) mRNA, complete c
38	CATG GCTTTTAAGG	A	-655115	L06498	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein S20 (RPS20) mRNA, c
39	CATG GGCAAGAAGA	A	-672265	L19527	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L27 (RPL27) mRNA, c
				L25346	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L27 (homologue of r
40	CATG CTCTTCGAGA	A	-490889	Y00433	Human mRNA for glutathione peroxidase (EC 1.11.1.9
				Y00483	Human gene for glutathione peroxidase.
				X13710	H. sapiens unspliced mRNA for glutathione peroxidase
				X13709	Human gpx1 mRNA for glutathione peroxidase.
				M21304	Human glutathione peroxidase (GPX1) mRNA, complete
				X04347	Human liver mRNA fragment DNA binding protein UPI
41	CATG CTGTTGATTG	C	-507455	U00947	Human clone C4E 3.2 (CAC)n/(GTG)n repeat-containin
				M81757	H. sapiens S19 ribosomal protein mRNA, complete cds
42	CATG CTGGGTTAAT	A	-502724	X17206	Human mRNA for LLRep3.
43	CATG ATGGCTGGTA	T	-239533	X59357	Human mRNA for Epstein-Barr virus small RNAs (EBER
44	CATG GATGCTGCCA	A	-583573	L21756	Homo sapiens acute myeloid leukemia associated pro
				D17652	Human mRNA for HBp15/L22, complete cds.
				S76343	AML1...EAP (translocation breakpoint) [human, chro
				U14970	Human ribosomal protein S5 mRNA, complete cds.
45	CATG CCTTCGAGAT	C	-390692	U16811	Human Bak protein mRNA, complete cds.
46	CATG CTCCTCACCT	G	-482584	U23765	Human Bak protein mRNA, complete cds.
47	CATG TGTGTTGAGA	G	-978825	X16869	Human mRNA for elongation factor 1-alpha (clone CE
				X16872	Human DNA for elongation factor 1-alpha (clone lam
				X03558	Human mRNA for elongation factor 1 alpha subunit (
				D17182	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd2h03m3.
				D17245	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd4h05m3.
				D17259	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd5d07m3.
				D17276	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd6a12m3.

				M27364	Human elongation factor 1 alpha mRNA, 3' end.
				M29548	Human elongation factor 1-alpha (EF1A) mRNA, parti
				L41490	Homo sapiens oncogene PTI-1 mRNA, complete cds.
				L41498	Homo sapiens oncogene PTI-1 mRNA, complete cds.
					Human ribosomal protein L39 mRNA, complete cds.
48	CATG TTACCATATC	A	-988366	U57846	H.sapiens GPx-4 mRNA for phospholipid hydroperoxid
49	CATG GCCTGCTGGG	C	-621035	X71973	H.sapiens gene for ribosomal protein L38.
50	CATG CCTCGAATA	T	-383489	Z26876	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L6.
51	CATG TACAAGAGGA	A	-803369	X69391	Human mRNA for DNA-binding protein, TAXREB107, com
			-803369	D17554	neoplasm-related C140 product [human, thyroid carc
			-803369	S71022	Human beta-tubulin pseudogene.
52	CATG AACGACCTCG	T	-24951	V00598	Human mRNA fragment encoding beta-tubulin. (from c
			-24951	V00599	Human mRNA for neurite outgrowth-promoting protein
53	CATG CCCTGCCTTG	T	-358783	X55110	Human stimulator of TAR RNA binding (SRB) mRNA, co
54	CATG CCCAGGGAGA	A	-346761	U38846	Human HepG2 3' region cDNA, clone hmd4f11.
				D16933	H.sapiens mRNA for elongation factor 2.
55	CATG AGCACCTCCA	G	-148949	Z11692	H.sapiens HRPL4 mRNA.
56	CATG CGCCGGAACA	C	-416261	X73974	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein, complete cds.
				D23660	Human 26-kDa cell surface protein TAPA-1 mRNA, com
57	CATG CTAAAAAATA	A	-458753	M33680	Human glycyl-tRNA synthetase mRNA, complete cds.
58	CATG GGCTGATGTG	G	-686319	U09510	Human glycyl-tRNA synthetase mRNA, complete cds.
				U09587	Human T-cell mRNA for glycyl tRNA synthetase, comp
				D30658	Human mRNA for HL23 ribosomal protein homologue.
59	CATG ATTCTCCAGT	A	-253260	X55954	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L17.
				X52839	H.sapiens mRNA for laminin-binding protein.
60	CATG GAAAAATGGT	T	-524524	X61156	Human mRNA for potential laminin-binding protein (
				X15005	Human 37 kD laminin receptor precursor/p40 ribosom
				U43901	Human colin carcinoma laminin-binding protein mRNA
				J03799	Human laminin receptor (2H5 epitope) mRNA, 5' end.
				M14199	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L14, complete cds
61	CATG CAGCTCACTG	A	-302367	D87735	Human (clone CTG-B33) mRNA sequence.
				L10376	CAG-isl 7 (trinucleotide repeat-containing sequenc
				S80520	Human ribosomal protein S29 mRNA, complete cds.
62	CATG ATRATTCTTT	G	-200576	U14973	

			L31610	Homo sapiens (clone cori-1cl5) S29 ribosomal prote
63	CATG AATCCTGTGG A	-55227	228407	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L8.
64	CATG AATAGGTCCA A	-51925	M64716	Human ribosomal protein S25 mRNA, complete cds.
65	CATG AAAAAA AAAA A (C, G, T)	-1	X83412	H.sapiens B1 mRNA for mucin.
			Z32564	H.sapiens FRGAMMA mRNA (819bp) for folate receptor
			Z32633	H.sapiens FRGAMMA' mRNA for folate receptor (817bp)
			X76180	H.sapiens mRNA for lung amiloride sensitive Na+ ch
			U08470	Human FR-gamma' mRNA, complete cds.
			U08471	Human folate receptor 3 mRNA, complete cds.
			U48697	Human mariner-like element-containing mRNA, clone
			D28532	Human mRNA for renal Na+-dependent phosphate cotra
			M55914	Human c-myc binding protein (MBP-1) mRNA, complete
			L06175	Homo Sapiens P5-1 mRNA, complete cds.
			S73775	calmitine=mitochondrial calcium-binding protein (h
			S77393	transcript chl38 [human, RFL, RF48 stomach cancer c
			X60036	H.sapiens mRNA for mitochondrial phosphate carrier
			-335945	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L30.
66	CATG CCAGAACAGA C	-335945	X79238	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L30.
			L16991	Human thymidylate kinase (CDC8) mRNA, complete cds
67	CATG AAGGTGGAGG A	-44683	X80822	H.sapiens mRNA for ORF.
68	CATG CCTAGCTGGA T	-379369	X52856	Human cyclophilin-related processed pseudogene.
			X52857	Human cyclophilin-related processed pseudogene.
			X52854	Human cyclophilin-related processed pseudogene.
			X52851	Human cyclophilin gene for cyclophilin (EC 5.2.1.8
			Y00052	Human mRNA for T-cell cyclophilin.
69	CATG GAACACATCC A	-528694	X63527	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L19.
			S56985	ribosomal protein L19 [human, breast cancer cell l
70	CATG AAGGAGATGG G	-41531	X69181	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L31.
			X15940	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L31.
71	CATG AGGCTACGGA A	-171113	Z29650	H.sapiens SMCX mRNA.
			D17233	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd4cl2m3.
72	CATG AGGTCCTAGC C	-177610	X08096	Human GST pi gene for glutathione S-transferase pi

			X06547	Human mRNA for class Pi glutathione S-transferase
			X15480	Human mRNA for anionic glutathione S-transferase (
			X08058	Human glutathione S-transferase pi gene.
			U12472	Human glutathione S-transferase (GST phi) gene, co
			U21689	Human glutathione S-transferase-Plc gene, complete
			U62589	Human glutathione S-transferase Plc (GSTplc) mRNA,
			M69113	Human glutathione S-transferase III mRNA seq
			M24485	Human fatty acid ethyl ester synthase-III mRNA seq
				Homo sapiens (clone pGST-pi) glutathione S-transf
			X69150	Homo sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein S18.
			M96153	Homo sapiens apolipoprotein B gene sequence.
			L06432	Homo sapiens 18S ribosomal protein (HKE3) mRNA seq
			M17885	Human acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P0 mRNA, com
74	CATG CTCACATCT	C	-475448	Human ribosomal protein L10 mRNA, complete cds.
75	CATG GTGTTAACCA	G	-769045	Human (D9S55) DNA segment containing (TG)24 repeat
76	CATG AGGCTTCCA	A	-174037	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd5h09m3.
			D17268	Human novel gene mRNA, complete cds.
			M73791	Human novel gene mRNA, complete cds.
			M64241	Human Wilm's tumor-related protein (QM) mRNA, comp
			S35960	laminin receptor homolog (3' region) [human, mRNA
			M17887	Human acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P2 mRNA, com
77	CATG GGATTGGCC	T	-671654	Human ferritin L chain mRNA, complete cds.
			M11147	Human ferritin light subunit mRNA, partial cds.
			M12938	Human ferritin light subunit mRNA, complete cds.
			M10119	Human ferritin light subunit mRNA, complete cds.
			X04409	Human mRNA for coupling protein G(s) alpha-subunit
78	CATG ATTAACAAG	C	-246019	Human mRNA for coupling protein G(s) alpha subunit
			X04408	Human mRNA for coupling protein G(s) alpha subunit
			X56009	Human GSA mRNA for alpha subunit of GsGTP binding
			X07036	Human mRNA stimulatory GTP-binding protein alpha s
			M21142	Human guanine nucleotide-binding protein alpha-sub
			M14631	Human guanine nucleotide-binding protein G-s, alph
			Z36832	H.sapiens (xs31) mRNA, 835bp.
79	CATG TGTACCTGTA	A	-968173	human alpha-tubulin mRNA, complete cds.
			K00558	human alpha-tubulin mRNA, complete cds.
80	CATG TGGCCCCACC	C	-955718	H.sapiens M gene for M1-type and M2-type pyruvate
			M23725	Human M2-type pyruvate kinase mRNA, complete cds.
			M26252	Human TCB gene encoding cytosolic thyroid hormone-

81	CATG TAATAAAGGT	G	-798764	X67247	H.sapiens rpS8 gene for ribosomal protein S8.
82	CATG GCATAATAGG	T	-602315	X89401	H.sapiens mRNA for large subunit of ribosomal prot
				U14967	Human ribosomal protein L21 mRNA, complete cds.
				U25789	Human ribosomal protein L21 mRNA, complete cds.
				L38826	Homo sapiens L21 ribosomal protein gene, partial c
				X53778	H.sapiens hng mRNA for uracil DNA glycosylase.
83	CATG TACCATCAAT	A	-807748	U34995	Human normal keratinocyte subtraction library mRN
				J02642	Human glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase mRN
				M36164	Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase mRN
				M33197	Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GA
				-260949	Human hmgI mRNA for high mobility group protein I.
84	CATG ATTTGTCCCA	G		X14958	Human hmgI mRNA for high mobility group protein Y.
				M23614	Human HMG-I protein isoform mRNA (HMG1 gene), clon
				M23619	Human HMG-I protein isoform mRNA (HMG1 gene), clon
				L17131	Human high mobility group protein (HMG-I(Y)) gene
				M23615	Human HMG-Y protein isoform mRNA (HMG1 gene), clon
				M23616	Human HMG-Y protein isoform mRNA (HMG1 gene), clon
				M23617	Human HMG-Y protein isoform mRNA (HMG1 gene), clon
				M23618	Human HMG-Y protein isoform mRNA (HMG1 gene), clon
				-567488	Human ribosomal protein L27a mRNA, complete cds.
85	CATG GAGGAGTTT	C		U14968	Human ribosomal protein L27a mRNA, complete cds.
86	CATG CGCCGCCGGC	T	-416106	U12465	Human ribosomal protein L35 mRNA, complete cds.
87	CATG GTGAAACCCA	ALL	-753749	Z63072	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
88	CATG GTGAAACCCA	ALL	-753749	X16294	Human repetitive DNA containing interspersed repea
89	CATG AAGACAGTGG	C	-33979	X66699	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L37a.
				L06499	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L37a (RPL37A) mRNA,
				L22154	Human ribosomal protein L37a mRNA sequence.
90	CATG CCCCAGCCAG	T	-348755	X55715	Human Hums3 mRNA for 40S ribosomal protein s3.
				U14990	Human XP1PO ribosomal protein S3 (rps3) mRNA, comp
				U14991	Human XP2NE ribosomal protein S3 (rps3) mRNA, comp
				U14992	Human IMR-90 ribosomal protein S3 (rps3) mRNA, com
				S42658	S3 ribosomal protein [human, colon, mRNA, 826 nt].
				-959498	H.sapiens mRNA for protein homologous to elongatio
91	CATG TGGGCAAGC	C		Z11531	H.sapiens mRNA for elongation factor-1-gamma.

			M55409	Human pancreatic tumor-related protein mRNA, 3' en
92	CATG TGAGGGAATA	A	-928269	Human triosephosphate isomerase mRNA, complete cds
93	CATG GACGACACGA	G	-549145	Human ribosomal protein S28 mRNA, complete cds.
			M58458	Human ribosomal protein S4 (RPS4X) isoform mRNA, c
			M22146	Human scar protein mRNA, complete cds.
94	CATG AACGCGGCCA	A	-26261	Homo sapiens macrophage migration inhibitory facto
			L10612	Human glycosylation-inhibiting factor mRNA, comple
			M95775	Homo sapiens macrophage migration inhibitory facto
			L19686	Homo sapiens macrophage migration inhibitory facto
			M25639	Homo sapiens macrophage migration inhibitory facto
				Human migration inhibitory factor (MIF) mRNA, comp
95	CATG TGCACGTTTT	C	-935680	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein L32.
			K03002	Human mRNA from chromosome 15 gene with homology t
96	CATG CACAACCGT	A	-278636	Human ribosomal protein S27 mRNA, complete cds.
			L19739	Homo sapiens metalloproteinase (MPS1) mRNA, compl
97	CATG GGAGTGGACA	T	-667269	Homo sapiens ribosomal protein L18 (RPL18) mRNA, c
98	CATG GCCGAGGAAG	G	-615043	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
			Z57572	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
			Z56073	H.sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, cl
			X53505	Human mRNA for ribosomal protein S12.
99	CATG GGGGAAATCG	C	-696375	Human thymosin beta 10 mRNA, complete cds.
			M20259	Human thymosin beta-10 mRNA, complete cds.
100	CATG GCAGCCATCC	G	-599350	Human ribosomal protein L28 mRNA, complete cds.
			D17257	Human HepG2 3' region MboI cDNA, clone hmd5d04m3.
101	CATG TAAGGAGCTG	A	-796831	H.sapiens RPS26 mRNA.
			X69654	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein S26.
102	CATG GGCAAGCCCC	A	-672342	Human Csa-19 mRNA, complete cds.
			X79239	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein S13.
			L01124	Human ribosomal protein S13 (RPS13) mRNA, complete
103	CATG GTTCCCTGCC	C	-775658	H.sapiens fau mRNA.
			U02523	Human FAU1P pseudogene, trinucleotide repeat regio
104	CATG CCGTCCAAGG	G	-374027	Human ribosomal protein S16 mRNA, complete cds.
	CATG TTGGTCCTCT	G	-1027448	H.sapiens mRNA for homologue to yeast ribosomal pr
			S64030	L41 ribosomal protein homolog (clone 7B6) [human,

105	CATG CAAACCATCC	A	-263478	X12883	Human mRNA for cytokeratin 18.
			X12876		Human mRNA fragment for cytokeratin 18.
			X12881		Human mRNA for cytokeratin 18.
			M24842		Human keratin 18 (K18) gene, complete cds.
			M26325		Human cytokeratin 18 mRNA, 3' end.
			M26326		Human keratin 18 mRNA, complete cds.
			M26327		Human cytokeratin 18 mRNA, 3' end.
			X53777		Human L23 mRNA for putative ribosomal protein.
106	CATG AGCTCTCCCT	G	-161624		Human male bone marrow myeloblast mRNA for KIAA022
107	CATG AGGTCAGGAG	A(T)	-177315		Human DNA for Alu element PlN6.
			X55923		H. sapiens Alu repeat, 230bp.
			X79699		Human mRNA for HLA class II DR-beta (HLA-DR B).
			X12544		H. sapiens flow-sorted chromosome 6 HindIII fragmen
			Z77989		Human clone 2102V-I chromosome 18p telomeric seque
			U11831		Human Alu repeat sequence A3.
			U12580		Human Alu repeat sequence B2.
			U12582		Human Alu repeat sequence D1.
			U12583		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HALUSB08.
			U14694		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HALUSB15.
			U14695		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HALUSB27.
			U14696		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HUM-11.
			U14697		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HSB-8P.
			U14698		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HUM-9.
			U14699		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HALUSB35.
			U14700		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HSB-2P.
			U14701		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HUM-3.
			U14704		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HUM-10.
			U14706		Human Alu-Sb2 repeat, clone HUM-7.
			U14707		Human (Lawn) c-myc proto-oncogene, complete coding
			J00120		Homo sapiens platelet/endothelial cell adhesion mo
			L34653		Human XV2c gene.
			M37521		NF1-neurofibromatosis type 1 (deletion breakpoint,
			S61789		phosphorylase kinase catalytic subunit PHKG2 homol
			S73483		

				S75201	cholinesterase (Alu element) [human, Insertion Mut (Y Alu polymorphism, YAP, polymorphic subfamily-3)]
				S75337	
108	CATG GGGCTGGGGT	C	-695980	U49148	H.sapiens mRNA for ribosomal protein L29.
				U10248	Human ribosomal protein L29 (humrpl29) mRNA, compl
				U49083	Human cell surface heparin binding protein HIP mRNA
				D16992	Human HepG2 partial cDNA, clone hmd2d02m5.
				D16911	Human HepG2 3' region cDNA, clone hmd3b09.
				J03537	Human ribosomal protein S6 mRNA, complete cds.
				M20020	Human ribosomal protein S6 mRNA, complete cds.
					EST
109	CATG ACGTTCTCTT	C	-114144		EST
110	CATG TCTCCATACC	C	-906438		EST
111	CATG GACTGCGTGC	C	-555450		EST
112	CATG CTTAATCCTG	A	-508767		EST
113	CATG GGTGGCAGG	G	-719435		EST
114	CATG GCCCTCTGCC	A	-613862		EST
115	CATG AACAGAAGCA	A	-18469		EST
116	CATG CTGCCGAGCT	C	-497192		EST
117	CATG TTCCTCGGGC	A	-1007018		EST
118	CATG AACTAATACT	A	-28872		EST
119	CATG TAGATAATGG	C	-822331		EST
120	CATG GCCACACCCC	A,C	-607318		EST
121	CATG GAACCTGGG	A	-529899		EST
122	CATG AACTAAAAA	A	-28673		EST
123	CATG GAAATGTAAG	A	-528067		EST
124	CATG ACTCCAAAA	A	-119809		EST
125	CATG GTTCGTGCCA	A	-777109		EST
126	CATG TTACCTCTTT	C	-989024		EST
127	CATG GCACAAGAG	A	-594051		EST
128	CATG CCCTGGGTTT	T	-359102		EST
129	CATG GCCTGTATGA	G	-621369		EST
130	CATG CCCGTCCGGA	A	-355689		EST
131	CATG AGGAAGCTG	C	-163999		EST
132	CATG TCAGATCTTT	G	-861056		EST

EST
EST
EST
EST

133	CATG	CCAGGAGGAA	T	-338081
134	CATG	TCACCCACAC	C	-857362
135	CATG	GTGTTGCACA	A	-769605
136	CATG	GCCGTGTCCG	C	-618199

Isolation of partial cDNA (3' fragment) by 3' directed PCR reaction

This procedure is a modification of the protocol described in Polyak et al. (1997) Nature 389:300. Briefly, the procedure uses SAGE tags in PCR reaction such that the resultant PCR product contains the SAGE tag of interest as well as additional cDNA, the length of which is defined by the position of the tag with respect to the 3' end of the cDNA. The cDNA product derived from such a transcript driven PCR reaction can be used for many applications.

RNA from a source believed to express the cDNA corresponding to a given tag is first converted to double-stranded cDNA using any standard cDNA protocol. Similar conditions used to generate cDNA for SAGE library construction can be employed except that a modified oligo-dT primer is used to drive the first strand synthesis. For example, the oligonucleotide of composition 5'-B-TCC GGC GCG CCG TTT T CC CAG TCA CGA(30)-3', contains a poly-T stretch at the 3' end for hybridization and priming from poly-A tails, an M13 priming site for use in subsequent PCR steps, a 5' Biotin label (B) for capture to streptavidin-coated magnetic beads, and an *AscI* restriction endonuclease site for releasing the cDNA from the streptavidin-coated magnetic beads. Theoretically, any sufficiently-sized DNA region capable of hybridizing to a PCR primer can be used as well as any other 8 base pair recognizing endonuclease.

cDNA constructed utilizing this or similar modified oligo-dT primer is then processed exactly as described in U.S. Patent No. (insert) up until adapter ligation where only one adapter is ligated to the cDNA pool. After adapter ligation, the cDNA is released from the streptavidin-coated magnetic beads and is then used as a template for cDNA amplification.

Various PCR protocols can be employed using PCR priming sites within the 3' modified oligo-dT primer and the SAGE tag. The SAGE tag-derived PCR primer employed can be of varying length dictated by 5' extension of the tag into the adaptor sequence. cDNA products are now available for a variety of applications.

This technique can be further modified by: (1) altering the length and/or content of the modified oligo-dT primer; (2) ligating adaptors other than that previously employed within the SAGE protocol; (3) performing PCR from template retained on the streptavidin-coated magnetic beads; and (4) priming first strand cDNA synthesis with non-oligo-dT based primers.

Isolation of cDNA using GeneTrapper or modified GeneTrapper Technology

The reagents and manufacturer's instructions for this technology are commercially available from Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Briefly, a complex population of single-stranded phagemid DNA containing directional cDNA inserts is enriched for the target sequence by hybridization in solution to a biotinylated oligonucleotide probe complementary to the target sequence. The hybrids are captured on streptavidin-coated paramagnetic beads. A magnet retrieves the paramagnetic beads from the solution, leaving nonhybridized single-stranded DNAs behind. Subsequently, the captured single-stranded DNA target is released from the biotinylated oligonucleotide. After release, the cDNA clone is further enriched by using a nonbiotinylated target oligonucleotide to specifically prime conversion of the single-stranded target to double-stranded DNA. Following transformation and plating, typically 20% to 100% of the colonies represent the cDNA clone of interest. To identify the desired cDNA clone, the colonies may be screened by colony hybridization using the ³²P-labeled oligonucleotide as described above for solution hybridization, or alternatively by DNA sequencing and alignment of all sequences obtained from numerous clones to determine a consensus sequence.

The genes which are identified herein as being differentially expressed in normal and cancer cells can be used diagnostically and prognostically. Transcription levels in a test sample suspected of being neoplastic can be determined and compared to the levels in normal colon cells. The test sample may be from any tissue suspected of neoplasia, and particularly from either suspected colorectal or suspected pancreatic cancer cells. The control cells for

the purposes of comparison are normal cells, preferably of the same tissue type as the test sample, *e.g.*, colon cells, or pancreatic duct epithelial cells. Upregulation of transcription or downregulation of transcription is therefore diagnostic of the neoplastic state, depending on what gene is used as a test reagent. Similarly, transcription levels can be monitored to assess patent responses to anti-tumor therapies. Transcription levels will also provide prognostic information. For example, the level of transcription in a test sample can be compared to levels found in *bona fide* normal and tumor cells. More extreme deviations from normal expression levels indicate a poorer prognosis.

Transcription levels can be determined according to any means known in the art. These include, without limitation, Northern blots, nuclear run-on assays, *in vitro* transcription assays, primer extension assays, quantitative reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reactions (RT-PCR), and hybrid filter binding assays. These techniques are well known in the art. See J.C. Alwine, D.J. Kemp, G.R. Stark, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 74, 5350 (1977); K. Zinn, D. Di-Maio, T. Maniatis, *Cell* 34, 865 (1983); G. Veres, R.A. Gibbs, S.E. Scherer, C.T. Caskey, *Science* 237, 415 (1987).

Similarly, upregulated genes and downregulated genes can be detected by measuring expression of their protein products. This can be done by any means known in the art, including but not limited to Western (immuno) blot, enzyme linked immunoadsorbent assay, radioimmunoassay, and enzyme assay. Such techniques are well known in the art. Protein products can be detected in tissue samples of a test patient, using a suspect sample as a test sample, and a matched normal tissue sample from the same tissue type as a control. If normal tissue is not available then a closely related tissue type can be used. Desirably both the samples being compared will be from the same individual. Alternatively, aberrant expression levels of protein products can be detected in body samples, such as blood, serum, feces, urine, sputum. As a control, a normal matched sample can be used from a healthy individual. Aberrant expression levels of transcripts can also be detected in such body samples, particularly in blood and serum.

Probes for use in the assays for transcription levels of particular genes or sets of genes may be RNA or DNA. The probes will be isolated substantially free of other cellular RNAs or DNAs. If the reagent contains one probe then it will comprise at least 50% of the nucleic acids in the reagent composition. If the reagent contains more than one probe, then the proportion will decrease accordingly, so that specific probes will still comprise at least 50% of the nucleic acids in the reagent composition.

Probes can be labeled according to any means known in the art. These may include radioactive labels, fluorescent labels, enzymatic labels, and binding partner labels such as biotin. Means for labeling and detecting probes are well known in the art. Probes comprise at least 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, or 30 contiguous nucleotides of a selected gene.

This invention provides proteins or polypeptides expressed from the polynucleotides of this invention, which is intended to include wild-type and recombinantly produced polypeptides and proteins from procaryotic and eucaryotic host cells, as well as muteins, analogs and fragments thereof. In some embodiments, the term also includes antibodies and anti-idiotypic antibodies.

It is understood that functional equivalents or variants of the wild-type polypeptide or protein also are within the scope of this invention, for example, those having conservative amino acid substitutions. Other analogs include fusion proteins comprising a protein or polypeptide.

The proteins and polypeptides of this invention are obtainable by a number of processes well known to those of skill in the art, which include purification, chemical synthesis and recombinant methods. Full length proteins can be purified from a colon or pancreatic cell or tissue lysate by methods such as immunoprecipitation with antibody, and standard techniques such as gel filtration, ion-exchange, reversed-phase, and affinity chromatography using a fusion protein as shown herein. For such methodology, see for example Deutscher et al. (1999) Guide To Protein Purification: Methods In Enzymology (Vol. 182, Academic Press). Accordingly, this invention also

provides the processes for obtaining these proteins and polypeptides as well as the products obtainable and obtained by these processes.

The proteins and polypeptides also can be obtained by chemical synthesis using a commercially available automated peptide synthesizer such as those manufactured by Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems, Inc., Model 430A or 431A, Foster City. The synthesized protein or polypeptide can be precipitated and further purified, for example by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Accordingly, this invention also provides a process for chemically synthesizing the proteins of this invention by providing the sequence of the protein and reagents, such as amino acids and enzymes and linking together the amino acids in the proper orientation and linear sequence.

Alternatively, the proteins and polypeptides can be obtained by well-known recombinant methods as described, for example, in Sambrook et al., (1989), supra, using the host cell and vector systems described above.

Also provided by this application are the polypeptides and proteins described herein conjugated to a detectable agent for use in the diagnostic methods. For example, detectably labeled proteins and polypeptides can be bound to a column and used for the detection and purification of antibodies. They also are useful as immunogens for the production of antibodies as described below. The proteins and fragments of this invention are useful in an in vitro assay system to screen for agents or drugs, which modulate cellular processes.

The proteins of this invention also can be combined with various liquid phase carriers, such as sterile or aqueous solutions, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, suspensions and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents include propyl ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and vegetable oils. When used to prepare antibodies, the carriers also can include an adjuvant that is useful to non-specifically augment a specific immune response. A skilled artisan can easily determine whether an adjuvant is required and select one. However, for the purpose of illustration only, suitable adjuvants include, but

are not limited to Freund's Complete and Incomplete, mineral salts and polynucleotides.

This invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising any of a protein, analog, mutein, polypeptide fragment, antibody, antibody
5 fragment or anti-idiotypic antibody of this invention, alone or in combination with each other or other agents, and an acceptable carrier. These compositions are useful for various diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

Antibodies can be generated using the proteins encoded by the transcripts identified by the tags disclosed herein. Use of all or portions of the
10 protein as immunogens is routine in the art. Similarly, fusion proteins can be used as immunogens. Antibodies can be affinity purified using the proteins or portions thereof used as immunogens. Similarly, monoclonal antibodies specifically immunoreactive with the protein sequences of the invention can be generated according to techniques which are well known in the art.

Antibodies can be used analytically to quantitate the expression of
15 particular transcripts identified herein as upregulated or downregulated in cancer. In addition, antibodies can be conjugated or non-covalently linked to cytotoxic agents, such as cytotoxins, radionuclides, chemotherapeutic drugs, etc. Such antibodies can be used therapeutically to specifically target cancer
20 cells in which the protein antigens are upregulated. These include the proteins encoded by the transcripts identified by the tags shown in Tables 2, 4, and 5. Means of making such linked cytotoxic antibodies and of administering the same are well known in the art.

Also provided by this invention is an antibody capable of specifically
25 forming a complex with the proteins or polypeptides as described above. The term "antibody" includes polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies. The antibodies include, but are not limited to mouse, rat, and rabbit or human antibodies.

Laboratory methods for producing polyclonal antibodies and
30 monoclonal antibodies, as well as deducing their corresponding nucleic acid sequences, are known in the art, see Harlow and Lane (1988) supra and

Sambrook et al. (1989) *supra*. The monoclonal antibodies of this invention can be biologically produced by introducing protein or a fragment thereof into an animal, e.g., a mouse or a rabbit. The antibody producing cells in the animal are isolated and fused with myeloma cells or heteromyeloma cells to produce hybrid cells or hybridomas. Accordingly, the hybridoma cells producing the monoclonal antibodies of this invention also are provided.

Thus, using the protein or fragment thereof, and well known methods, one of skill in the art can produce and screen the hybridoma cells and antibodies of this invention for antibodies having the ability to bind the proteins or polypeptides.

If a monoclonal antibody being tested binds with the protein or polypeptide, then the antibody being tested and the antibodies provided by the hybridomas of this invention are equivalent. It also is possible to determine without undue experimentation, whether an antibody has the same specificity as the monoclonal antibody of this invention by determining whether the antibody being tested prevents a monoclonal antibody of this invention from binding the protein or polypeptide with which the monoclonal antibody is normally reactive. If the antibody being tested competes with the monoclonal antibody of the invention as shown by a decrease in binding by the monoclonal antibody of this invention, then it is likely that the two antibodies bind to the same or a closely related epitope. Alternatively, one can pre-incubate the monoclonal antibody of this invention with a protein with which it is normally reactive, and determine if the monoclonal antibody being tested is inhibited in its ability to bind the antigen. If the monoclonal antibody being tested is inhibited then, in all likelihood, it has the same, or a closely related, epitopic specificity as the monoclonal antibody of this invention.

The term "antibody" also is intended to include antibodies of all isotypes. Particular isotypes of a monoclonal antibody can be prepared either directly by selecting from the initial fusion, or prepared secondarily, from a parental hybridoma secreting a monoclonal antibody of different isotype by using the sib selection technique to isolate class switch variants using the

procedure described in Steplewski et al. (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 82:8653 or Spira et al. (1984) J. Immunol. Methods 74:307.

This invention also provides biological active fragments of the polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies described above. These "antibody fragments" retain some ability to selectively bind with its antigen or immunogen. Such antibody fragments can include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Fab,
- (2) Fab',
- (3) F(ab')₂,
- (4) Fv, and
- (5) SCA

A specific example of "a biologically active antibody fragment" is a CDR region of the antibody. Methods of making these fragments are known in the art, see for example, Harlow and Lane, (1988) supra.

The antibodies of this invention also can be modified to create chimeric antibodies and humanized antibodies (Oi, et al. (1986) BioTechniques 4(3):214). Chimeric antibodies are those in which the various domains of the antibodies' heavy and light chains are coded for by DNA from more than one species.

The isolation of other hybridomas secreting monoclonal antibodies with the specificity of the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can also be accomplished by one of ordinary skill in the art by producing anti-idiotypic antibodies (Herlyn, et al. (1986) Science 232:100). An anti-idiotypic antibody is an antibody which recognizes unique determinants present on the monoclonal antibody produced by the hybridoma of interest.

Idiotypic identity between monoclonal antibodies of two hybridomas demonstrates that the two monoclonal antibodies are the same with respect to their recognition of the same epitopic determinant. Thus, by using antibodies to the epitopic determinants on a monoclonal antibody it is possible to identify other hybridomas expressing monoclonal antibodies of the same epitopic specificity.

It is also possible to use the anti-idiotypic technology to produce monoclonal antibodies which mimic an epitope. For example, an anti-idiotypic monoclonal antibody made to a first monoclonal antibody will have a binding domain in the hypervariable region which is the mirror image of the epitope bound by the first monoclonal antibody. Thus, in this instance, the anti-idiotypic monoclonal antibody could be used for immunization for production of these antibodies.

As used in this invention, the term "epitope" is meant to include any determinant having specific affinity for the monoclonal antibodies of the invention. Epitopic determinants usually consist of chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids or sugar side chains and usually have specific three dimensional structural characteristics, as well as specific charge characteristics.

The antibodies of this invention can be linked to a detectable agent or label. There are many different labels and methods of labeling known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The antibody-label complex is useful to detect the protein or fragments in a sample, using standard immunochemical techniques such as immunohistochemistry as described by Harlow and Lane (1988) *supra*. Competitive and non-competitive immunoassays in either a direct or indirect format are examples of such assays, e.g., enzyme linked immunoassay (ELISA) radioimmunoassay (RIA) and the sandwich (immunometric) assay. Those of skill in the art will know, or can readily discern, other immunoassay formats without undue experimentation.

The coupling of antibodies to low molecular weight haptens can increase the sensitivity of the assay. The haptens can then be specifically detected by means of a second reaction. For example, it is common to use haptens such as biotin, which reacts avidin, or dinitropherryl, pyridoxal, and fluorescein, which can react with specific anti-hapten antibodies. See Harlow and Lane (1988) *supra*.

The monoclonal antibodies of the invention also can be bound to many different carriers. Thus, this invention also provides compositions containing the antibodies and another substance, active or inert. Examples of well-known carriers include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, dextran, nylon, amylases, natural and modified celluloses, polyacrylamides, agaroses and magnetite. The nature of the carrier can be either soluble or insoluble for purposes of the invention. Those skilled in the art will know of other suitable carriers for binding monoclonal antibodies, or will be able to ascertain such, using routine experimentation.

Compositions containing the antibodies, fragments thereof or cell lines which produce the antibodies, are encompassed by this invention. When these compositions are to be used pharmaceutically, they are combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention also provides a screen for various agents which modulate the expression of a gene in a pancreatic or colon cell. To practice the method in vitro, suitable cell cultures or tissue cultures are first provided. The cell can be a cultured cell or a genetically modified cell in which a transcript from SEQ ID NOS:1-732, or their complements, is expressed. Alternatively, the cells can be from a tissue biopsy. The cells are cultured under conditions (temperature, growth or culture medium and gas (CO₂)) and for an appropriate amount of time to attain exponential proliferation without density dependent constraints. It also is desirable to maintain an additional separate cell culture; one which does not receive the agent being tested as a control.

As is apparent to one of skill in the art, suitable cells may be cultured in microtiter plates and several agents may be assayed at the same time by noting genotypic changes, phenotypic changes or cell death.

When the agent is a composition other than a DNA or RNA, the agent may be directly added to the cell culture or added to culture medium for addition. As is apparent to those skilled in the art, an "effective" amount must be added which can be empirically determined. When the agent is a polynucleotide, it may be directly added by use of a gene gun or

electroporation. Alternatively, it may be inserted into the cell using a gene delivery vehicle or vector as described above.

An agent is a potential therapeutic if it alters the expression of gene in the cell. Altered expression can be detected by assaying for altered mRNA expression or protein expression using the probes, primers and antibodies as described herein.

For the purposes of this invention, an "agent" is intended to include, but not be limited to a biological or chemical compound such as a simple or complex organic or inorganic molecule, a peptide, a protein (e.g. antibody) or a polynucleotide (e.g. anti-sense). A vast array of compounds can be synthesized, for example polymers, such as polypeptides and polynucleotides, and synthetic organic compounds based on various core structures, and these are also included in the term "agent". In addition, various natural sources can provide compounds for screening, such as plant or animal extracts, and the like. It should be understood, although not always explicitly stated that the agent is used alone or in combination with another agent, having the same or different biological activity as the agents identified by the inventive screen. The agents and methods also are intended to be combined with other therapies.

The above disclosure generally describes the present invention. A more complete understanding can be obtained by reference to the following specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

This example demonstrates the characterization of the general transcription of human colorectal epithelium, colorectal cancers, and pancreatic cancers.

We used the recently developed SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) method to identify and quantify a total of 303,706 transcripts derived from human colorectal (CR) epithelium, CR cancers or pancreatic cancers (Table 1A) (3). These transcripts represented approximately 48,741

different genes (4) that ranged in average expression from 1 copy per cell to as many as 5,300 copies per cell (5). The number of different transcripts observed in each cell population varied from 14,247 to 20,471. The bulk of the mRNA mass (75%) consisted of transcripts expressed at more than five copies per cell on average (Table 1B). In contrast, the majority (86%) of transcripts were expressed at less than 5 copies per cell, but in aggregate this low abundance class represented only 25% of the mRNA mass. This distribution was consistently observed among the different samples analyzed and was consistent with previous studies of RNA abundance classes based on RNA-DNA reassociation kinetics (Rot curves). Monte Carlo simulations revealed that our analyses had a 92% probability of detecting a transcript expressed at an average of three copies per cell (7).

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Table 1 - Summary of SAGE Analysis

A. Overall Summary

	Normal		Colon		Colon		Pancreatic		Pancreatic		Total
	Colon	Tumors	Tumors	Cell Lines	Cell Lines	Tumors	Tumors	Cell Lines	Cell Lines	Total	
Total Tags	62,168	60,878	60,878	60,373	60,373	61,592	61,592	58,695	58,695	303,706	
Unique Genes¹	14,721	19,690	19,690	17,092	17,092	20,471	20,471	14,247	14,247	48,741	
GenBank²	8,753 (59)	10,490 (53)	10,490 (53)	10,193 (60)	10,193 (60)	11,547 (56)	11,547 (56)	8,922 (63)	8,922 (63)	26,339 (54)	

¹ Indicates the number of different genes represented by the total tags analyzed (4).

² Indicates the number of genes that matched an entry in GenBank. The number in parentheses indicates the corresponding percentage of total unique tags.

Table 1 - Summary of SAGE Analysis

B. Summarized by Abundance Classes*

Copies/Cell	Normal		Colon		Colon		Pancreatic		Pancreatic Cell	
	Colon	Tumors	Colon	Tumors	Cell Lines	Tumors	Tumors	Lines	Total	
> 500										
Unique Genes	62 (29)	54 (25)	54 (19)	32 (11)	70 (26)	55 (19)				
GenBank	59 (95)	52 (96)	53 (98)	32 (100)	70 (100)	54 (98)				
> 50 and ≤ 500										
Unique Genes	645 (28)	470 (21)	618 (27)	657 (29)	585 (27)	595 (26)				
GenBank	545 (84)	429 (91)	579 (94)	609 (93)	529 (90)	553 (93)				
> 5 and ≤ 50										
Unique Genes	4,569 (27)	5,011 (29)	5,733 (34)	6,146 (36)	4,895 (31)	6,209 (30)				
GenBank	2,893 (63)	3,204 (64)	3,682 (64)	4,054 (66)	3,168 (65)	4,241 (68)				

≤ 5						
Unique Genes	9,445 (16)	14,155 (25)	10,687 (20)	13,636 (24)	8,697 (16)	41,882 (25)
GenBank	5,256 (56)	6,805 (48)	5,879 (55)	6,852 (50)	5,155 (59)	21,491 (51)

*For unique genes, the first number denotes the number of different genes (4) represented in the indicated abundance class. The number in parentheses indicates the mass fraction (X100) of total transcripts represented by the indicated abundance class. For GenBank entries, the first number indicates the number of different genes that matched an entry in GenBank in the indicated abundance class. The number in parentheses indicates the corresponding percentage of total genes.

Many of the SAGE tags appeared to represent previously undescribed transcripts, as only 54% of the tags matched entries in GenBank (Table 1). Twenty percent of these matching transcripts corresponded to characterized mRNA sequence entries in GenBank, whereas 80% matched uncharacterized EST entries. As expected, the likelihood of a tag being present in the databases was related to abundance; GenBank matches were identified for 98% of the transcripts expressed at more than 500 copies per cell but for only 51% of the transcripts expressed at ≤ 5 copies per cell. Because the SAGE data provide a quantitative assay of transcript abundance, unaffected by differences in cloning or PCR efficiency, these data provide an independent and relatively unbiased estimate of the current completeness of publicly available EST databases.

EXAMPLE 2

This example demonstrates a comparison of the expression pattern of normal colon epithelium and primary colon cancers.

Comparison of expression patterns between normal colon epithelium and primary colon cancers revealed that the majority of transcripts were expressed at similar levels (Fig. 1A). However, the expression profiles also revealed 289 transcripts that were expressed at significantly different levels [$P < 0.01$, (8)]. Of these 289, 181 were decreased in colon tumors compared to normal colon (average decrease 10-fold; Fig. 1B; examples in Fig. 2A). Conversely, 108 transcripts were expressed at higher levels in the colon cancers than in normal colon (average increase 13-fold; Fig. 1C; examples in Fig. 2A). Monte Carlo simulations indicated that the analysis would have detected over 95% of those transcripts expressed at a 6-fold or greater level in normal vs. tumor cells or vice versa (9). Because relatively stringent criteria were used for defining differences [$P < 0.01$, (8)], the number of differences reported above is likely to be an underestimate.

EXAMPLE 3

This example demonstrates the similarities and differences between cancer cell line transcription and transcription of primary cancer tissues.

To determine how many of the 289 differences were independent of the cellular microenvironment of cancers *in vivo*, SAGE data from CR cancer cell lines was compared to that from primary CR cancer tissues (Fig. 1B, 1C). Perhaps surprisingly, the majority of transcripts (130 of 181) that were expressed at reduced levels in cancer cells *in vivo* were also expressed at significantly lower levels in the cell lines (Fig. 1B). Likewise, a significant fraction of the transcripts expressed at increased levels in primary cancers were also expressed at higher levels in the CR cancer cell lines (Fig. 1C). Thus, many of the gene expression differences that distinguish normal from tumor cells *in vivo* persist during *in vitro* growth. However, despite these similarities there were also many differences. For example, only 47 of 228 genes expressed at higher levels in CR cancer cell lines were also expressed at high levels in the primary CR cancers.

In combination, comparing the expression pattern of CR cancer cells (in *vivo* or *in vitro*) to normal colon revealed 548 differentially expressed transcripts (Fig. 1B,C, Tables 2 and 3). The average difference in expression for these transcripts was 15 fold. Although the ability to detect differences is influenced by the magnitude of the variance with the power to detect smaller differences being less, 92 transcripts that were less than three fold different were identified among the 548 transcripts. However, those genes exhibiting the greatest differences in expression are likely to be the most biologically important.

EXAMPLE 4

This example demonstrates the similarities and differences between colorectal cancer transcription and pancreatic cancer transcription.

To determine whether the changes noted in CR cancers were neoplasia or cell type specific, we performed SAGE on mRNA derived from pancreatic cancers. A total of 404 transcripts were expressed at higher levels in pancreatic cancers compared to normal colon epithelium (examples in Fig. 2B). The majority (268) of these transcripts were pancreas-specific (10) (Example in Fig. 2C) although 136 were also expressed at high levels in CR cancers. These 136 transcripts constituted 47% of the 289 transcripts increased in CR cancers relative to normal colon and are likely to be related to the neoplastic process rather than to the specific cell type of origin.

EXAMPLE 5

This example demonstrates the reproducibility of the transcription patterns observed among a larger number of cancer samples.

One question that arose from these data is the potential heterogeneity of expression between individual tumors. The SAGE data were acquired from two examples of each tissue type (normal colon, primary CR cancer, CR cancer cell line, etc.). To examine the generality of these expression profiles, we arbitrarily selected 27 differentially expressed transcripts and evaluated them in six to twelve samples of normal colon and primary cancers by Northern blot analysis (11). In general, expression patterns were very reproducible among different samples. Of 10 genes with elevated expression in normal colon relative to CR cancers as determined by SAGE, each was detected in the normal colon samples and was expressed at considerably lower levels in tumors (examples in Fig. 2A). Similarly, most of the genes identified by SAGE as increased in CR or pancreatic cancers were confirmed to be reproducibly expressed in the majority of primary cancers examined by Northern blot (examples in Fig. 2A). It is important to note, however, that there were differences among the cancers, with a few cancers exhibiting particularly high or low levels of individual transcripts. Such differences in gene expression

undoubtedly contribute to the observed heterogeneity in biological properties of cancers derived from the same organ .

EXAMPLE 6

5 This example demonstrates the identities of some of the transcripts which were found to be differentially expressed in tumor and normal tissues. What are the identities of the differentially expressed genes? Of the 548 differentially expressed transcripts, 337 were tentatively identified through database comparisons. When tested, the great majority (93%) of these identifications proved to be legitimate (13), as expected from previous SAGE
10 analyses . Although a large number of differentially expressed genes were identified, some simple patterns did emerge. For example, genes that were expressed at higher levels in normal colon epithelium than in CR tumors were often differentiation-related. These genes included liver fatty acid binding protein , cytokeratin 20 , carbonic anhydrase , guanylin and uroguanylin ,
15 which are known to be important for the normal physiology or architecture of the colon epithelium (Table 2). On the other hand, genes that were increased in CR cancers were often related to the robust growth characteristics that these cells exhibit. For example, gene products associated with protein synthesis, including 48 ribosomal proteins, five elongation factors, and five genes
20 involved in glycolysis were observed to be elevated in both CR and pancreatic cancers compared to normal colon cells. Although the majority of the transcripts could not have been predicted to be differentially expressed in cancers, several have previously been shown to be dysregulated in neoplastic cells. The latter included IGFII , B23 nucleophosmin, the Pi form of
25 glutathione S-transferase, and several ribosomal proteins which were all increased in cancer cells as previously reported. Likewise, Dra and gelsolin were both decreased in cancer as previously reported. Surprisingly, two widely studied oncogenes, *c-fos* and *c-erbB3*, were expressed at much higher levels in normal colon epithelium than CR cancers, in contrast to their up-regulation in
30 transformed cells .

In summary, these data provide basic information necessary for understanding the gene expression differences that underlie cancer phenotypes. They additionally provide a necessary framework for interpreting the significance of individual differentially expressed genes. Although this study demonstrated that a large number of such differences exist (approximately 500 at the depth of analysis employed), it was equally remarkable that the fraction of transcripts exhibiting significant differences was relatively small, representing 1.5 % of the transcripts detected in any given cell type (26). The fact that many, but not all, of the differences were preserved during in vitro culture demonstrates the utility of cultured lines for examination of some aspects of gene expression, but also provides a note of caution in relying on such lines to perfectly mimic tumors in their natural environment. Finally, the finding that hundreds of specific genes are expressed at different levels in CR cancers, and that some of these are also expressed differentially in pancreatic cancers, provides a wealth of new reagents for future biologic and diagnostic experimentation.

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2. V. E. Velculescu, L. Zhang, B. Vogelstein, K. W. Kinzler, *Science* **270**, 484 (1995); V. E. Velculescu, *et al.*, *Cell* **88**, 243 (1997).
3. To minimize individual variation, approximately equal numbers of tags (30,000) were derived from two different patients for each tissue. For primary tumors (two CR carcinomas and two pancreatic adenocarcinomas), RNA was isolated from portions of tumors judged to contain 60%-90% tumor cells by histopathology. The cells grown in vitro were derived from CR (SW837, Caco2) and pancreatic (ASPC-1, PL45) cancer cell lines. CR epithelial cells were isolated from sections of normal colon mucosa from two patients using EDTA as previously described [S. Nakamura, I. Kino, S. Baba, *Gut* **34**, 1240 (1993)]. Histopathology confirmed that the isolated cells were greater than 90% epithelial. Isolation of Poly-A RNA and SAGE was performed as previously described (2). SAGE data was analyzed by means of SAGE software and GenBank Release 95 as previously described (2).
4. A total of 69,393 different SAGE tags were identified among the 303,706 tags analyzed. A small fraction of these different tags were likely due to sequencing errors. SAGE analysis of yeast (2), wherein the entire genomic sequence is known, demonstrated a sequencing error rate of ~ 0.7%, translating to a SAGE tag error rate of 6.8% ($1 - 0.993^{10}$). Because these sequencing mistakes are essentially random, they do not substantially affect the analysis although they could artificially inflate the number of unique genes identified. Therefore, to be conservative, we reduced our estimate of unique genes identified by this maximum tag error rate (e.g., 6.8% of 303,706 total tags). The number of different tags derived from the same gene due to alternative splicing was assumed to be negligible.

5. Abundances can be simply determined by dividing the observed number of tags for a given transcript by the total number of tags obtained. An estimate of approximately 300,000 transcripts per cell was used to convert the abundances to copies per cell [N. D. Hastie, J. O. Bishop, *Cell* 9, 761 (1976)].

5 6. J. O. Bishop, J. G. Morton, M. Rosbash, M. Richardson, *Nature* 250, 199 (1974); B. Lewin, *Gene Expression Vol 2* (John Wiley and sons, New York 1980).

7. Computer simulations indicated that analysis of 300,000 tags would yield a 92 % chance of detecting a tag for a transcript whose expression was at least three copies per cell on average among the tissues examined and assuming 300,000 transcripts per cell.

8. To minimize the number of assumptions and to account for the large number of comparisons being made, Monte Carlo analysis was used for determining statistical significance. The null hypothesis was that the level, kind, and distribution of transcripts were the same for cancer and normal cells. For each transcript, 100,000 simulations were performed to determine the relative likelihood due to chance alone ("p-chance") of obtaining a difference in expression equal to or greater than the observed difference, given the null hypothesis. This likelihood was converted to an absolute probability value by simulating 40 experiments in which a representative number of transcripts (27,993 transcripts in each experiment) was identified and compared. The distribution of transcripts used for these simulations was derived from the average level of expression observed in the original samples. The distribution of the p-chance scores obtained in the 40 simulated experiments (false positives) was then compared to those obtained experimentally. Based on this comparison, a maximum value of 0.0005 was chosen for p-chance. This yielded a false positive rate that was no higher than 0.01 for the least significant p-chance value below the cutoff.

9. Two hundred simulations assuming an abundance of 0.0001 in one sample and 0.0006 in a second sample revealed a significant difference ($P < 0.01$, [8]) 95% of the time.

10. It is not possible to obtain pancreatic ductal epithelium, from which pancreatic carcinomas arise, in sufficient quantities to perform SAGE. It is therefore not possible to determine whether these transcripts were derived from genes that were highly expressed only in pancreatic cancers or were also expressed in pancreatic duct cells.

11. Total RNA isolation and Northern blot analysis was performed as described [W. S. el-Deiry, *et al.*, *Cell* **75**, 817 (1993)].

12. A. H. Owens, D. S. Coffey, S. B. Baylin, Eds., *Tumor Cell Heterogeneity: Origins and Implications* (Academic Press, New York, 1982).

13. Northern blot analyses were done on 45 of the 337 differentially expressed transcripts with tentative database matches. In three cases, the pattern of expression was not differentially expressed as predicted by SAGE and, for the purposes of this calculation, were presumed to represent incorrect database matches.

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Cancer Res 52, 791 (1992); G. F. Barnard, *et al.*, *Cancer Res* 53, 4048 (1993); M. G. Denis, *et al.*, *Int J Cancer* 55, 275 (1993); J. M. Frigerio, *et al.*, *Hum Mol Genet* 4, 37 (1995).

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 26. In the case of normal and neoplastic colon cancer tissue, 548 differentially transcripts were identified among the 36,125 unique transcripts.

 27. All references cited are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

15 28. Sequences tags in Tables 2-4 are consecutively numbered to form SEQ ID NOS: 1-732.

CLAIMS

1. A method of diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

5 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

10 identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

2. A method of diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

15 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

20 identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein a comparison of at least two of said transcripts is performed.

25 The method of claim 2 wherein a comparison of at least two of said transcripts is performed.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein a comparison of at least five of said transcripts is performed.

6. The method of claim 2 wherein a comparison of at least five of said transcripts is performed.

5 7. The method of claim 1 wherein a comparison of at least ten of said transcripts is performed.

8. The method of claim 2 wherein a comparison of at least ten of said transcripts is performed.

10 9. The method of claim 1 wherein a comparison of at least twenty of said transcripts is performed.

10. The method of claim 2 wherein a comparison of at least twenty of said transcripts is performed.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein a comparison of at least thirty of said transcripts is performed.

15 12. The method of claim 2 wherein a comparison of at least thirty of said transcripts is performed.

13. An isolated and purified human nucleic acid molecule which comprises a SAGE tag selected from SEQ ID NO:1-732.

14. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 13 which is a cDNA molecule.

15. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 13 wherein the SAGE tag is located at the 3' end of the molecule, adjacent to the 3'-most NlaIII restriction enzyme site.
- 5 16. An isolated nucleotide probe comprising at least 10 nucleotides of a human nucleic acid molecule, wherein the human nucleic acid molecule comprises a SAGE tag selected from SEQ ID NO: 1-732.
17. The probe of claim 16 which comprises the selected SAGE tag.
18. A diagnostic reagent for evaluating neoplasia of a colorectal tissue, comprising at least 2 probes according to claim 16.
- 10 19. The diagnostic reagent of claim 18 which comprises at least 5 probes according to claim 16.
20. The diagnostic reagent of claim 18 which comprises at least 10 probes according to claim 16.
- 15 21. The diagnostic reagent of claim 18 which comprises at least 20 probes according to claim 16.
22. The diagnostic reagent of claim 18 which comprises at least 30 probes according to claim 16.
23. A diagnostic reagent for evaluating neoplasia of a colorectal tissue, comprising at least 2 probes according to claim 17.
- 20 24. A method of diagnosing pancreatic cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25. A method of diagnosing cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human tissue of the same tissue type, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

26. A method to aid in the determination of a prognosis for a colon cancer patient, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic colonic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

27. A method to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first tissue sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

28. A method of diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when the level of expression of the protein is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

29. A method of diagnosing colon cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when expression of the protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

30. A method to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer, comprising the steps of:

5 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic pancreatic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

10 31. A method to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient, comprising the steps of:

15 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human tissue of the same tissue type, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

20 32. A method of diagnosing pancreatic cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

25 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein encoded by a transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when expression of the protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

33. A method of diagnosing cancer in a sample suspected of being neoplastic, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a tissue suspected of being neoplastic and the second sample is of a normal human tissue, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

identifying the first sample as neoplastic when expression of the protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

34. A method to aid in the determination of a prognosis for a colon cancer patient, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic colonic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 3;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be lower in the first sample than in the second sample.

35. A method to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first tissue sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colonic tissue, and wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

36. A method to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer, comprising the steps of:

5 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic pancreatic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human colon tissue, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

10 37. A method to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient, comprising the steps of:

15 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a neoplastic tissue and the second sample is of a normal human tissue of the same tissue type, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of expression is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

38. A method of treating a cancer cell, comprising the step of:

20 administering to a cancer cell an antibody which specifically binds to a protein encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Tables 2, 4, and 5, wherein the antibody is linked to a cytotoxic agent.

25 39. An antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent, wherein the antibody specifically binds to a protein encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Tables 2, 4, and 5.

40. A method of detecting colon cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

5 comparing the level of at least one protein in a first body sample to a second body sample, wherein the first sample is a body sample of the patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2, wherein the first and second body sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

10 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

41. A method of detecting pancreatic cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

15 comparing the level of at least one protein encoded by a transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of the patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

20 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

42. A method of detecting cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

25 comparing the level of at least one protein in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5, wherein the first and second body sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

43. A method to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer, comprising the steps of:

5 comparing the level of at least one protein in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the
10 group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

 determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

44. A method to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer, comprising the steps of:

15 comparing the level of at least one protein in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown
20 Table 4, wherein said first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

 determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

45. A method to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient, comprising the steps of:

25 comparing the level of expression of at least one protein in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said protein is encoded by a transcript identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those

shown Table 5, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one protein is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

5 46. A method of detecting colon cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first body sample to a second body sample, wherein the first sample is a body sample of the patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the transcript
10 is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2, wherein the first and second body sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

15 47. A method of detecting pancreatic cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of the patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4, wherein the
20 first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

 identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

25 48. A method of detecting cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

 comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected

from the group consisting of those shown Table 5, wherein the first and second body sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

identifying neoplasia when the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

49. A method to aid in determining a prognosis for a patient with colon cancer, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a colonic cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein the transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown in Table 2, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

50. A method to aid in determining a prognosis of a patient having pancreatic cancer, comprising the steps of:

comparing the level of at least one transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a pancreatic cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 4, wherein said first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

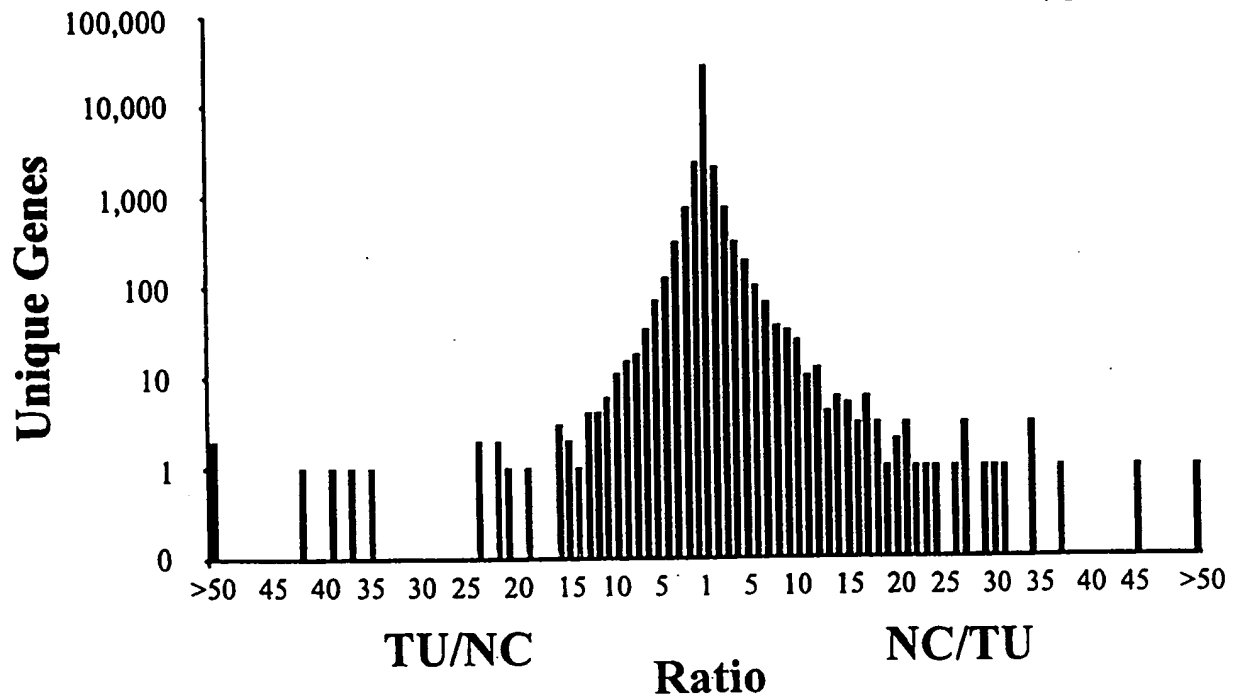
determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

51. A method to aid in providing a prognosis for a cancer patient, comprising the steps of:

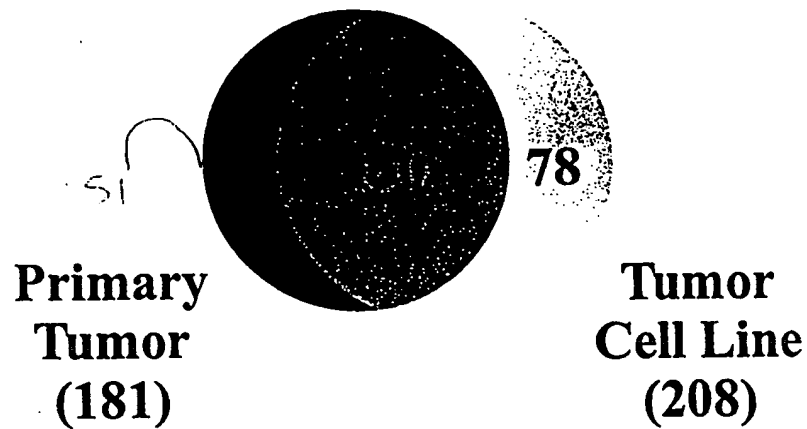
comparing the level of expression of at least one transcript in a first sample to a second sample, wherein the first sample is of a cancer patient and the second sample is of a normal human, wherein said transcript is identified by a tag selected from the group consisting of those shown Table 5, wherein the first and second sample is a sample selected from the group consisting of blood, urine, feces, sputum, and serum;

determining a poorer prognosis if the level of the at least one transcript is found to be higher in the first sample than in the second sample.

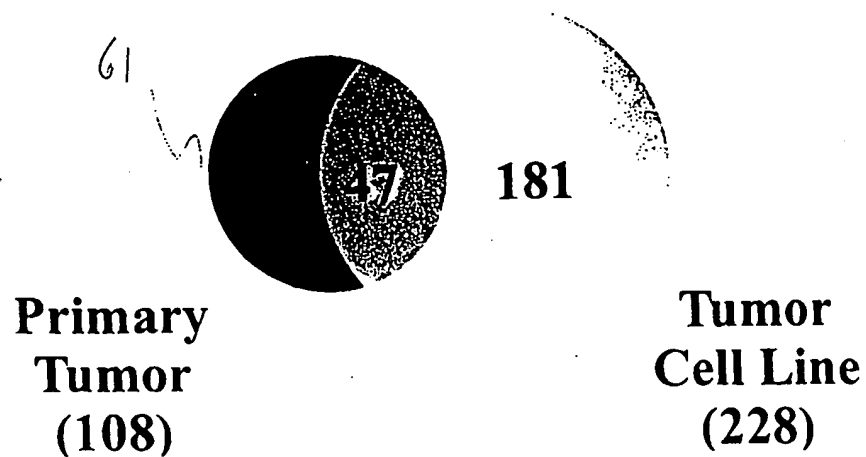
52. A method for screening for candidate agents that modulate the expression of a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of the polynucleotides in SEQ ID NOS:1-732 or their respective complements, comprising contacting a test agent with a colon or pancreatic cell and monitoring expression of the polynucleotide, wherein the test agent which modifies the expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate agent.



B.



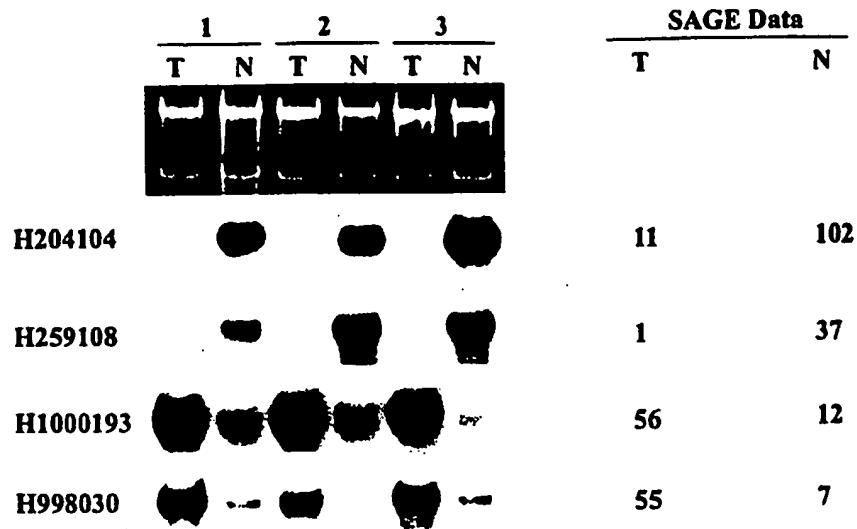
C.



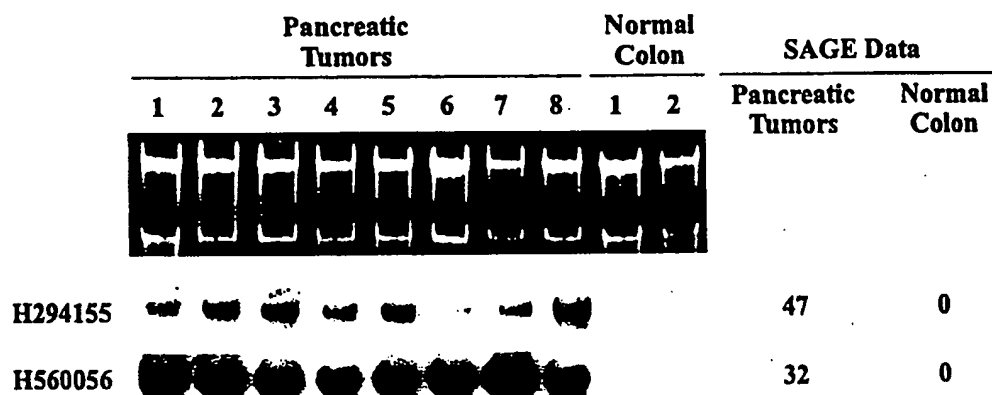
2/2

FIG. 2

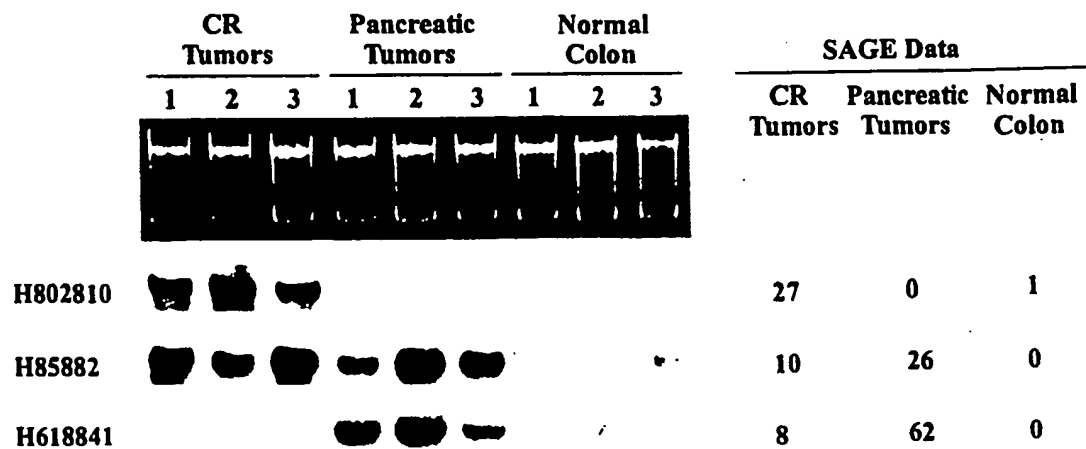
A.



B.



C.





INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/10277 (22) International Filing Date: 20 May 1998 (20.05.98) (30) Priority Data: 60/047,352 21 May 1997 (21.05.97) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 60/047,352 (CON) Filed on 21 May 1997 (21.05.97) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY [US/US]; Suite 2-100, 2024 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21205 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): VOGELSTEIN, Bert [US/US]; The Johns Hopkins University, Suite 2-100, 2024 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21205 (US). KINZLER, Kenneth, W. [US/US]; The Johns Hopkins University, Suite 2-100, 2024 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21205 (US).		(74) Agents: KAGAN, Sarah, A. et al.; Banner & Witcoff, Ltd., 11th floor, 1001 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001-4597 (US). (81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 8 July 1999 (08.07.99)
(54) Title: GENE EXPRESSION PROFILES IN NORMAL AND CANCER CELLS		
(57) Abstract As a step towards understanding the complex differences between normal and cancer cells, gene expression patterns were examined in gastrointestinal tumors. More than 300,000 transcripts derived from at least 45,000 different genes were analyzed. Although extensive similarity was noted between the expression profiles, more than 500 transcripts that were expressed at significantly different levels in normal and neoplastic cells were identified. These data provide insights into the extent of expression differences underlying malignancy and reveal genes that are useful as diagnostic or prognostic markers.		

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12Q1/68 G01N33/574

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12Q G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SUGIO K ET AL.: "Differential expression of c-myc gene and c-fos gene in premalignant and malignant tissues." CANCER RESEARCH, vol. 48, no. 17, 1988, pages 4855-4861, XP002089885 see the whole document	1,3,13, 16,17,28
X	VAN BELZEN N ET AL.: "Detection of different gene expression in differentiating colon carcinoma cells by differential display" JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY, vol. 178, no. Suppl., - 1996 page 2A XP002089886 see abstract	1,3,5,7, 9,11
Y		26,28,34



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 January 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

24.05.1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3005

Authorized officer

Knehr, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/10277

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 95 21944 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP ;ROSENBERG MARTIN (US); DEBOUCK CHRISTINE) 17 August 1995 see the whole document ---	26,28,34
Y	EP 0 284 362 A (ICI PLC) 28 September 1988 see abstract see page 2, line 44 - line 51 see page 10, line 12 - line 15; claims 1,9; figure 2 ---	1,3,5,7, 9,11, 13-23, 26,28, 34,52
Y	EP 0 761 822 A (UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS MED) 12 March 1997 see the whole document ---	1,3,5,7, 9,11, 13-23, 26,28, 34,52
Y	WO 95 11923 A (DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC ;CHEN LAN BO (US); BAO SHIDENG (CN); L) 4 May 1995 see the whole document ---	1,3,5,7, 9,11, 13-18, 23,26, 28,34,52
Y	VELCULESCU V E ET AL.: "SERIAL ANALYSIS OF GENE EXPRESSION" SCIENCE, vol. 270, 20 October 1995, pages 484-487, XP002053721 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1,3,5,7, 9,11, 13-18, 23,26, 28,34,52
Y	SCHWEINFEST C W ET AL.: "Subtraction hybridization cDNA libraries from colon carcinoma and hepatic cancer" GENETIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS, vol. 7, 1990, pages 64-70, XP002089887 see the whole document ---	1,3,5,7, 9,11, 13-18, 23,26
Y	WO 97 14812 A (CHIRON CORP) 24 April 1997 see the whole document ---	52
A	GRESS T M ET AL.: "A pancreatic cancer-specific expression profile" ONCOGENE, vol. 13, 1996, pages 1819-1830, XP002089888 see the whole document ---	

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 95 19369 A (UNIV VANDERBILT) 20 July 1995 see the whole document ---	
A	GRESS T ET AL.: "Identification of genes with pancreatic cancer specific expression by use of cDNA representational difference analysis" GASTROENTEROLOGY, vol. 110, no. 4 Suppl., 1996, XP002089889 see abstract ---	
P,X	ZHANG L E AL.: "Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells." SCIENCE, vol. 276, 1997, pages 1268-1272, XP002089890 see the whole document ---	1,3,5,7, 9,11, 13-23, 26,28, 34,52
P,X	VAN BELZEN N ET AL.: "A novel gene which is up-regulated during colon epithelial cell differentiation and down-regulated in colorectal neoplasms" LABORATORY INVESTIGATION, vol. 77, no. 1, 1997, pages 85-92, XP002089891 see the whole document -----	1,3,5,7, 9,11,13, 14, 16-18, 23,26, 28,34

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 98/ 10277

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet, subject 1.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/ US 98/10277

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1,3,5,7,9,11,13-23,26,28,34,52 (partial)

INVENTION 1:

An isolated and purified human nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:291 of table 3 (INVENTION 1), an isolated nucleotide probe hybridizing to it, a diagnostic reagent comprising at least two of such probes, methods of diagnosing or prognosing colon cancer using them, and a method for screening for agents modulating the expression of such a sequence using them.

2. Claims: 1,3,5,7,9,11,13-23,26,28,34,52 (partial)

INVENTION 2 to INVENTION 259:

An isolated and purified human nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:292 of table 3 (INVENTION 2), an isolated nucleotide probe hybridizing to it, a diagnostic reagent comprising at least two of such probes, methods of diagnosing or prognosing colon cancer using them, and a method for screening for agents modulating the expression of such a sequence using them.

...ibidem for each of the SEQ ID Nos:293 to 549 (INVENTION 3 to INVENTION 259) as specified in table 3, separately.

3. Claims: 2,4,6,8,10,12-23,27,29,35,38-40,43,46,49, 52 (partial)

INVENTION 260 to INVENTION 549:

An isolated and purified human nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1 of table 2 (INVENTION 260), an isolated nucleotide probe hybridizing to it, a diagnostic reagent comprising at least two of such probes, methods of diagnosing or prognosing colon cancer using them, a method of treating a cancer cell using them, an antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent used in such a method, and a method for screening for agents modulating the expression of such a sequence using them.

...ibidem for each of the SEQ ID Nos:2 to 290 (INVENTION 261 to INVENTION 549) as specified in table 2, separately.

4. Claims: 13-24,30,32,36,38,39,41,44,47,50,52 (partial)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/ US 98/10277

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

INVENTION 550 to INVENTION 732:

An isolated and purified human nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:550 of table 4 (INVENTION 550), an isolated nucleotide probe hybridizing to it, a diagnostic reagent comprising at least two of such probes, methods of diagnosing or prognosing pancreatic cancer using them, a method of treating a cancer cell using them, an antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent used in such a method, and a method for screening for agents modulating the expression of such a sequence using them.

...ibidem for each of the SEQ ID Nos:551 to 732 (INVENTION 551 to INVENTION 732) as specified in table 4, separately.

5. Claims: 24,30,32,36,38,39,41,44,47,50 (partial)

INVENTION 733 to INVENTION 734:

Methods of diagnosing or prognosing pancreatic cancer relying on a human nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:733 of table 4 (INVENTION 733), a method of treating a cancer cell using it, and an antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent used in such a method.

...ibidem for SEQ ID Nos:734 (INVENTION 734) as specified in table 4.

6. Claims: 25,31,33,37-39,42,45,48,51 (partial)

INVENTION 735 to INVENTION 870:

Methods of diagnosing or prognosing cancer relying on a human nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:735 of table 5 (INVENTION 735), a method of treating a cancer cell using it, and an antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent used in such a method.

...ibidem for each of the SEQ ID Nos:736 to 870 (INVENTION 736 to INVENTION 870) as specified in table 5, separately.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 98/10277

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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